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Montenegro, Balkan Gibraltar, Has Stood Against Invaders Like a Fortress of Liberty

STEEP SLOPES MAKE FARMING DIFFICULT

Motorcar Climbs to Peak of Mountain Barricade Through Deep Gorge

By R. H. MARKHAM

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANDREJEVITSA, Montenegro—You need no guide to tell you where Montenegro begins. This Black Mountain announces itself, shouting from a dozen foaming gorges and signaling from scores of majestic peaks.

It is a tumultuous sea of rocky waves, confined by an unyielding ring of turreted walls, thrown up by nature. It mounts sheer from the plateau like a monster amphitheater and its only gates are the defiles whose clear precipitous streams dare you to enter them.

You need not look in any book of history to know that this rocky land was never Turkey. You need not study maps to learn that these walls mark the limit of Moslem conquest.

From Petch, bristling with its minarets, into Montenegro is but a step which one may take in a brief moment, but measured by advance in the humanities this moment is longer than centuries. Petch, Mitrovitsa and the country about them are still under the weight of the squalor and lethargy which an enslaving race imposed upon them in the Middle Ages, but the Montenegrins, poor and primitive as they are, have the attitude of free men.

Diplomaless Driver Best

My next stage of travel is Petch-Andrejevitsa - Podgoritsa, practically all in Montenegro. It is a distance of about 110 miles over the most dangerous and difficult road in the Balkans. We are five travelers and two chauffeurs in an automobile built for five people.

Two of the passengers are very large and the two drivers both very small and young. One has a "diploma" for driving, but seems to know little about it, while the other has no "diploma," yet drives very well. One of our companions, a regal looking elderly Montenegrin, insists on walking at the most dangerous places.

Our destination for the day is Andrejevitsa, about 50 miles from our starting point. The road is new, built by the Serbs and finished only five years ago. For long centuries Petch marked the edge of the Turkish Empire and was the terminus of routes that came from Constantinople, Bagdad and the Indian Ocean. No roads lead from it westward. Our task is to climb through an exceedingly deep gorge, go to the top of a barricade of mountains and descend on the other side.

So narrow is the ravine which we have to ascend, and so sheer and high

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Pictures Situation in European Politics

H. WILSON HARRIS
Diplomatic Correspondent of London Daily News.

Tariff Walls, Arms Named Peace Barriers

Boston Foreign Policy Discusses Points of Friction in Europe

High tariff walls, surmounted and heavily bastioned by excessive armaments, constitute the greatest barriers to peace and prosperity in Europe, and they must be leveled with coöperation and confidence to make way for the progress of all nations, speakers at the Boston Foreign Policy Association agreed today in analyzing points of friction in Europe.

France, Germany and Great Britain were heard from at the luncheon, represented, respectively, by Pierre Denover, French journalist and political economist; Dr. Otto Nathan, prominent German economist, and H. Wilson Harris, diplomatic correspondent of the London Daily News. Willis J. Abbot, member of the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor, presided.

Tariff barriers were dividing Europe into a series of fenced areas which made large scale production impossible, Mr. Harris said. British opinion, which at first found M. Briand's federation proposals a little vague, now supported them mainly in the hope of its leading to concerted action making for general tariff reductions, he declared.

Disarmament Issue

In the field of disarmament, "Great Britain is doing all it seems possible to do to promote an agreement between France and Italy on the naval question, for unless that could be achieved the prospect of success of the coming disarmament conference would be gravely prejudiced," he affirmed.

But land disarmament was needed far more than naval to restore to Europe that confidence that was essential to economic recovery as well as to the establishment of a wholesome atmosphere, Mr. Harris said.

"The disparity between the armaments of the victorious and the vanquished nations cannot be maintained

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

League Groups Vote to Press American Entry

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—Approval of a new policy aimed directly to bring the United States into membership in the League of Nations was voted yesterday by the League of Nations Association in its eighth annual convention here.

The resolution to "focus its work more directly upon the attainment of that result" was declared justified because in the opinion of the meeting the "past 11 years have conclusively proved that universal international coöperation for peace is practicable only through the existing League of Nations."

Means for carrying out the newly shaped policy of the association were recommended. The convention asked its national board of directors to appoint a committee to formulate a program to obtain political action.

Intensive effort to increase membership and extend the association's organization to all parts of the country was recommended as a resolution. Students and other young people especially will be invited to enroll.

The educational program of the association is not to be curtailed because of the new emphasis upon the political aim, resolutions expressly stated. Three new intercollegiate model assemblies are to be held this year, raising the number to 47. Last year 180 colleges took part in these mock league meetings.

The economic recession and unemployment are teaching the United States valuable lessons in the need for international coöperation, speakers told the convention.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, emphasized the point. "What shall it profit a nation," he demanded, "if it collect war debts in cash and lose 20 times their amount in value in industry and trade?" Dr. Butler declared it a grave mistake to "bring forward any theory of cycle to explain the phenomenon which now confronts the world."

Philadelphia has been chosen as the next convention city.

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SENATE THROWS DOWN GAUNTLET TO PRESIDENT

Reconsideration Voted on Power Board Members and Court Steps Planned

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—With the President reinforced by a legal opinion from William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, in his stand against the Senate's effort to oust three members of the new Federal Power Commission, the opposition in the chamber has effected another step in its drive against the challenged officials.

By a vote of 45 to 32 the Senate yesterday approved a motion by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, author of the resolution reconsidering the nominations of the three commissioners, returning the names of the men to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee for further consideration.

The purpose of this move is twofold: to subject the commissioners to a public interrogation about their peremptory discharge of two employees of the commission, which led to the Senate's contest against them, and to give the opposition time in its efforts to throw into the courts the issue between it and the President as to the legality of the Senate's action in reconsidering the nominations.

Court Action Sought

Having succeeded in removing the three names from the Senate's list of nominations awaiting confirmation, Mr. Walsh immediately brought forward a resolution directing the District Attorney of the District of Columbia to begin proceedings in the District Supreme Court to test the right of the three commissioners to retain office. The resolution further provides that the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, one of the leaders in the movement against the commissioners, shall employ counsel to assist the District Attorney in his suit.

It is understood that if the resolution is approved Charles A. Russell, former solicitor of the power commission, who was discharged by the three commissioners, will be named by Mr. Norris as the Senate's special counsel.

Mr. Mitchell, in his opinion to the President, dated Jan. 10 but given out after the Senate had approved the Walsh motion sending the names back to committee, extendedly reviews the Senate's action in reconsidering the nominations and reaches the conclusion that it had exceeded its au-

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Gold Delegation Proposes Reforms in Distribution

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 24—The gold delegation of the financial committee of the League of Nations presented a report to the Council today outlining a number of important measures for improving distribution of gold. The recommendation does not necessarily arise from the glut which has been most manifest the past few months in France and the United States, but refers rather to long-time distribution.

Nevertheless the report applies practically to the present crisis, although the gold delegation expects to publish a further installment dealing more directly with current problems.

Relaxation is urged in the drastic rules which now prevent monetary authorities in various countries from changing their credit policy to remedy particular circumstances. It is advised that existing minima of gold legally required in the reserves of central banks should be reduced by international agreement.

The delegation stresses the necessity of close collaboration between central banks although it does not mention the World Bank at Basel which is already stimulating such cooperation.

Improvement in the mechanism for the issue of foreign loans and for promoting international transactions in existing securities is also advised and the committee urges maintenance of the general practice of not putting gold coin in circulation.

The committee concludes that it is confident that the application of these methods of improving distribution would improve the present economic situation, but it insists that public confidence is the most important element in influencing the steady flow of capital and credit to needy countries.

Liberia Accepts Recommendations

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 24—The Council set to work today in a small committee to examine Liberian affairs and provide for administrative and financial reforms which will help extirpate the horrors of slavery revealed in the recent investigation.

Under the presidency of Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, the committee met to examine means of sending European or American administrators to Liberia to alter the internal government. It is also expected that the League will arrange a loan for Liberia which will enable necessary reforms, but the Council insists that execution of the reforms must not be subordinated to granting financial assistance.

The United States Government is to be invited to participate in all of the committee's investigations into Liberian affairs. Antoine Sottile, Liberian government representative, read a telegram from his Government accepting the Council's recommendations.

Hot Water Well Spouts Heat for Whole Town

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDFORD, Ore., Jan. 24—A natural well of hot water and steam has been tapped at Lakeview, Ore., and is being used to heat the entire town of 2000 inhabitants. Large volumes of steam have been escaping from the well as long as white men have lived in southern Oregon, but it was not until recently that the idea of utilizing the natural resources was conceived.

With additional drilling, the flow has been increased to 1000 gallons per minute at 200 degrees. Hotels, a hospital, business houses and homes use the natural heat at a low cost.

This Tin-Can Village to Be Opened to Improvement

PACKAGE PRIZED AS HIGHLY AS THE CONTENTS

Where Lumber Is High and Roofing Material Scarce, an Empty Five-Gallon Gasoline Can Cut on the Sides and Flattened Out Makes a Good Covering, and Natives Know It. But Now, Although Picturesque, It Must Give Way to Progress.

Plandrin, Casablanca

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CASABLANCA, Morocco—An unsightly suburb of this, the principal seaport of Morocco, is soon to be cleared away because it is not in keeping with the improvements which French authorities are making in the city and its environs.

Every house, or rather hut, in the quarter in question is constructed almost entirely of flattened gasoline cans, which are highly prized as building material among the poorer classes of the population. Even the coat of whitewash which is applied to these structures can hardly be said to make them attractive.

This tin can quarter is known as "Bidonville," a name derived from the French word "bidon," meaning can. In view of the extensive improvements which are being made in modern Casablanca, its inhabitants are expected to find better accommodations than they have enjoyed.

REICH DEMANDS POLISH PLEDGES FOR MINORITIES

Warsaw in Return Calls for Guarantee Against Frontier Changes

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 24—Solution of the highly important questions relating to the disarmament conference and pacification of the German-Polish dispute over minorities was being sought yesterday by members of the Council of the League of Nations in a succession of secret meetings.

No immediate escape from the deadlock on both issues is yet apparent and the uncertainty thrown over Geneva by the fall of the French Government may force postponement of decisions. While Aristide Briand remains and probably will remain in office, the uncertainties of the political situation offer an excuse to cloak a lack of agreement on main issues.

Regarding the German-Polish dispute Germany has formulated four demands. First, Dr. Julius Curtius, the Foreign Minister, asks that the Council should state that Poland has violated the minority treaties. Poland replies that it has already regretfully admitted that infringement has taken place, but objects to a definite statement of guilt.

Second, the Germans ask that the Council formally condemn Poland for its treatment of minorities. The Poles reply such a condemnation is unprecedented and inadmissible.

Report to Council

Third, Germany asks that Poland be required to report to the May meeting of the Council on measures taken and reparations offered to the minorities. The Poles reply they have already announced the reforms and reparations they are instituting.

Fourth, the Germans insist upon guarantees for the future. By this they mean the removal of Dr. Grazynski, governor of Upper Silesia, from office.

Germans would probably be satisfied with this point alone, but it is absolutely impossible from the Polish

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Towns Ransacked for Clothes; Food Lines Form in Arkansas

Drought-Stricken Farmers Supplied With Necessities; Majority Are Negroes—Feed Still Needed for Animals, but Aid Is on Way

In an attempt to present an accurate picture of conditions in the drought-affected area of the United States, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a representative into this territory. His reports represent results of first-hand contact with the affected people in typical sections and with others who have made extensive surveys.

By FREDERICK W. CARR

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLAND, Ark., Jan. 24—The machinery for feeding the hungry is now running smoothly at the most troubled spot in the drought belt.

Two groups of the needy gathered about doorways here yesterday. One patiently waited for food at the Red Cross office in a vacated chair store. The other besieged a former feed store a few doors away where they were giving away garments.

Need for clothes was seen in the way men and women, mostly Negroes, blocked the doorway and overflowed the sidewalk. It was the first general distribution of clothes by the Red Cross here. Shipments received from Florida and California added to it.

Shoes are the biggest demand. Many are wearing rubber boots though the weather is dry and fair. Some say they are wearing their boots because they have no shoes. Children here and there are missing school because of lack of shoes or sufficient clothes.

Clothes Needed

Towns are being ransacked for clothes. Mothers of the well-to-do are working to see that the playmates of their own little ones, who lack, are hunted up and supplied. A clothes canvass is being made here by the Red Cross chapter.

Lack of feed for animals, and clothes are the next big gaps to plug, now that the question of human food is getting in hand.

The line which gathers for provisions forms early in the morning, before youngsters start trudging down country roads to their schools. It is principally Negro, chiefly men, but there are numerous women, and there are many white people waiting their turn among the rest. Out of a group of about 115, 100 will be Negroes.

Most are clad in blue overalls, frequently frayed, with coats that are occasionally split in the back. A tall Negro crowns the collection of headgear with a lofty home-made coonskin cap.

One and two at a time they are let in. It happens this day they are delayed because the safe inside got locked by mistake and it takes time and a great lot of trying and pounding to work the combination before necessary papers are released. Once the line is set in motion it begins to

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Men in Positions of Women Urged by Italian Deputy

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Jan. 24—The last statistical returns show that there has been an increase of more than 100,000 in the number of unemployed, which now exceeds 600,000.

In order to relieve unemployment the Italian Government embarked upon an extensive program of public works of unquestionable economic value which provides occupation for about 500,000 workers during the winter months. Further action, however, seems necessary.

Eugenio Coseleschi, Fascist Deputy, believes the unemployment problem could be solved, at least partially, by replacing women employees and workers with men in the labor market.

In a question addressed to the Minister of Corporations, Signor Coseleschi inquires whether steps could be taken for the "real effective gradual replacing of women employees, with the exception of war orphans and widows, sisters of men fallen in the war, women who are the only superiors of their own families and of those forced to seek employment by special reasons of necessity." This substitution is advocated not only for its social and moral purpose but also to provide work for needy unemployed men, especially ex-soldiers." A similar proposal was made a few months ago by Arnaldo Mussolini, brother of the Premier, in an editorial in the Popolo d'Italia.

Reich Jobless Increase

BERLIN, Jan. 24 (AP)—Announcement of a jump of more than 400,000 in the number of unemployed gave the nation a rude shock when figures for mid-January were made public yesterday. The number of those without work, Jan. 15 were 4,765,000, compared with 4,357,000 Jan. 1.

The Ministry of Labor estimated the high point of unemployment would not come until March.

Jugoslavs Told Home Best

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia, Jan. 24 (AP)—Asserting that earning a living is easier in Jugoslavia than in the United States and other countries where immigration is controlled by the quota system, the Zagreb Emigration Organization, in a pamphlet issued today, urges Jugoslavs to remain at home and seeks to persuade those in the United States to return.

Boston to Witness Famous Paintings of Ancient Cities in Egypt and Yucatan

Paintings of the excavations at Gizeh, Egypt and the ancient Mayan ruins in Yucatan will be on exhibition at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, beginning Feb. 11 for one month. The works are those of Joseph Lindon Smith, honorary curator of the museum who returned recently from a three months' sojourn abroad.

Dr. Smith left New York Oct. 22 of last year and proceeded direct to Gizeh, where Dr. George A. Reisner of the Museum of Fine Arts and Harvard University is at work. While no important findings have been unearthed there of late, Dr. Smith made several paintings and then continued to Petra in the Holy Land. There he made a painting of that ancient city carved among the rocks.

From Petra he traveled to Damascus, thence across the desert to Bagdad, and leaving there went to Istanbul finding a Turkey growing steadily modern and women no longer wearing veils. Quitting Turkey he traveled to Budapest where he visited Nicholas Roosevelt, United States Ambassador to Hungary. Here, he said, he was interested in the propaganda going on for recovery of the territory lost by that nation after the World War.

Movies of the past area and that of the present are being continuously shown at the various theaters and exciting the wrath of the audiences.

Going to London, Dr. Smith visited the Persian exhibition in Burlington House. It was, he declared, the most interesting of any that he had seen in recent years. Manuscripts, carpets, rugs and pottery never before shown to any but Moslems and lent by the Shah were open to the public. This exhibit may be partially credited to Arthur Upham Pope, an American, he said.

Among the paintings that are to be on exhibition in Boston are Khufuw-Khaf, son of Cheops the builder of the great pyramids; the tomb of Meres Ankha, and the ancient Mayan city of Chicvhen-Itza, Yucatan.

LAW UPHOLDING PARTY BACKS HOOVER STAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 24—Support of President Hoover's position in upholding the Eighteenth Amendment was pledged by the Executive Committee of the Law Preservation Party, political standard bearer of dry forces in New York State, here yesterday.

China's Unknown Peaks Explored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, China—What is claimed to be the first attempt to map one of the highest mountain ranges in China is being made by the Szechuan-Tibet expedition organized by the Sun Yat-sen University here. The expedition, which is under the leadership of Arnold Heim, German natural scientist, and Karl Krejel-Graf, has made its headquarters at K'angting, capital of Szechuan, and is surveying the ranges which stretch 300 miles westward to Batang.

The ranges in places attain an elevation of 8000 meters, large tracts of them being entirely unknown to the civilized world, and it is believed that some of the scenic wonders of the world may be found there. Other members of the expedition are: Prof. E. Imlof, director of the Cartographical Institute of Zürich Technical College; Mr. Nabois, a Swiss engineer; Lee Cheng-san, Li Yo-tsai and Hsu Shui-ling, three young Chinese geologists.

BANK DEFEATS WHEAT ADVANCE IN AUSTRALIA

Labor Virtually Abandons 3s. Guarantee Plan as Money Is Not Forthcoming

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The virtual abandonment by the Australian Federal Labor Government of an act which had been passed providing for a guarantee of 3s. a bushel on the present season's wheat is looked upon as the closing act of the Government's ambitious program for remedying the farm crisis. The move had developed into a formidable struggle between the Government and the Commonwealth Bank, which latter would be called upon to provide whatever advances to the farmers the scheme might entail. And the abandonment of the 3s. guarantee in face of the bank's firm resistance against so large an advance means a notable victory for the directors of the bank.

The present position is an interesting sequel to the attempt made by the Government early in 1930 to form a compulsory wheat pool capable of handling the whole of the Australian crop. Under this proposal the farmers were to be guaranteed about 4s a bushel. The Senate threw out the bill, which, in view of the sharp decline in world values might have involved a loss of many millions sterling.

The position of the wheat grower is critical. Values are well below cost of production and the plight of the farmers has been intensified by their ready response to the appeal by the Commonwealth Government to increase the acreage under wheat in order to assist in reducing Australia's adverse overseas trade balance.

It is estimated that a record harvest will leave about 200,000,000 bushels available for export. The financing of the sale of this season's wheat has become a very serious problem. The Commonwealth Government first attacked the question by requesting the directors of the Commonwealth Bank, which is government owned, though not under direct government control, to advance 2s. 6d. a bushel f. o. b. to the growers.

Owing to the seriousness of the general financial position, the Bank Board replied that it could not advance more than 2s. a bushel. The Labor caucus retorted by forcing the Government to bring in a bill providing for a guarantee of 3s. a bushel, thus fixing the advance at above the value of the commodity which is security for the advance.

This bill passed both houses of Parliament and the Government looked to the Bank Board to provide the money. There was no money available from the revenue for the purpose, and it was obvious that the only source from which the advance could be paid to the farmers was the banks.

The real motive behind the act which professed to give relief to the farmers, seemed to be the application of political pressure to the Bank Board to compel it to initiate inflation.

After the bill became law, the Bank Board increased its offer to 2s. 4d. a bushel, but the Government holding for some time to its determination to guarantee the growers 3s. a bushel, has finally been compelled to yield.

NEBRASKA GOVERNOR CUTS STATE SALARIES

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 24 (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Bryan yesterday cut more than $12,000 off the annual expenditures of the State by reducing the salaries of six state officers and abolishing three capitol positions.

INSURANCE PLAN URGED FOR JOBLESS

Eastern State Representatives Consider Means to Meet Future Problems

CLOSE CO-OPERATION CITED AS NECESSITY

Protection Against Loss of Work Discussed—Slumps Held Inevitable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24—Unemployment insurance was outstanding among the proposals yesterday at the opening of a conference of governors and representatives of seven eastern states, gathered here to consider removal of future depression hazards. The group, including officials from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York, went into executive session today to consider what may be drawn out of the recommendations.

Unemployment insurance, it was apparently agreed, cannot be carried out except by close coöperation of the various states. Several of the experts declared flatly against participation of state governments in this form of safeguard, holding that it is an obligation of industry to provide for its workers through reserves during the unemployment gaps, just as machinery and other equipment are safeguarded in the interests of stockholders' investments.

Participation by workers in unemployment insurance was viewed as desirable in stimulating personal interest in the result to be achieved. State sharing in unemployment funds was held politically inexpedient and a form of dole.

Joseph B. Ely, Governor of Massachusetts, raised the question as to whether one state's adoption of unemployment insurance would not cause industry to migrate to noninsuring states. He was answered by Paul Douglas of Chicago, economist and member of Swarthmore College unemployment study commission, who said that the best preventive would be for the states to unite on whatever course was taken in providing insurance.

The possibility that insurance companies may assume a leading rôle in the eventual solution of the whole stabilization problem was brought into the conference by Joseph D. Craig, chief actuary for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He disclosed that if permitted by law the company "would experiment to get an actuarial basis for unemployment insurance," and indicated that this would apply to age of workers, which could be definitely determined, and would also involve prediction of the occurrence of periods of unemployment.

Nearly all opinions voiced to the Governors held that, except for drastic action, there will continue to be recession periods. Prof. William Leiserson, of Antioch College, computed two years out of each 10 as depressive, while Mr. Douglas foresaw depression periods recurring more frequently in the future than in the past, due to technological and other changes.

"There is no evidence," he said, "that the nations of the world are becoming more successful in controlling the business cycle, and a large volume of unemployment can be expected to result from this cause in the future.

"If the price level should continue to decline in the next decade, this will have a still further depressive effect on business. There is no evidence that there will be any less temporary unemployment from technical, managerial and market changes than in the past."

While thus stressing the vital importance of reaching toward some methods of control, Mr. Douglas, with other speakers, severely assailed public aid and charitable "drives," saying these are always "inadequate and uncertain."

"It would seem logical," he said, "for industry and society to lay aside reserves to help stabilize the income of the workers during periods of unemployment, the same as reserves are now laid aside to help stabilize income from capital.

"Such a program would not only be the most effective form of relief, but would exert a stabilizing influence upon business by transferring dollars of purchasing power from periods when employment and production are relatively full and profits high, to periods of unemployment when demand is low. By graduating the premiums which the employers will pay unemployment in that particular industry, pressure would be placed upon the management to stabilize employment to the fullest degree."

The constant falling back upon the public for charitable relief whenever depression occurs was criticized by Professor Leiserson, who held that there was "no reason why the public should have to pay for workers for certain periods of the year while industry pays for them the balance of the time."

"The habit we have got into is to go to charities to feed them until industry is ready to use them again—a most vicious dole system, aided by the public," he said. "It would be a great thing if the public should say it is tired of charity drives and community chests and ask why industry doesn't support its own people."

Figures were quoted by Bryce Stewart, of Industrial Councillors, Inc., purporting to show that in 1928 there were 106,700 workers in the country covered by voluntary unemployment reserve funds. The three types so far developed in this direction are those fostered by employers, trade unions,

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REDUCED FARE PROPOSED FOR RAIL PROBLEM

New England Executives Say It May Help in Parts of Country

Reduction in railroad passenger fares to meet the competition of the automobile and motorbus may provide the long-sought way to recover lost patronage to the rails in some parts of the country. This was the consensus of New England rail executives when questioned as to the institution by some western roads of a new class of service in connection with long hauls on a basis of two cents a mile.

New England railroads are keenly alert to all possibilities of recovering traffic, it was pointed out. Their records show heavy losses in passenger revenue. In the case of the Boston & Maine Railroad, for instance, an average of $22,700,000 was obtained from passenger traffic over the three-year period of 1920 to 1923. In 1929 it was $16,200,000, a decrease of about 30 per cent.

Railroads of New England are understood to be studying the entire situation of passenger and freight revenues, including the possibility of lower fares. Efforts have been under way for several years to combat the passenger losses, and as yet no satisfactory solution has been found.

Action of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad in seeking to reduce its passenger fares in a petition to the Interstate Commerce Commission has attracted nation-wide interest among railroads of the country. Officials of that road say the experiment of the establishing of a two-cents-a-mile rate might solve the passenger revenue problem if fairly tried out.

Prospects of similar action in New England, while not beyond the range of possibility is regarded in railroad circles here as hardly likely. New England conditions, it is pointed out, are distinctly different than in the West, where there is no commuting business comparable to that in New England.

Furthermore most of the long hauls in this section of the country are not as long relatively as those in the West. Experiments looking to increase passenger revenue have already been tried out in New England during the past few years, in the form of special excursions operated at a low rate by special trains to Washington, New York, Niagara Falls, the White Mountains and points in Canada. Railroad men say that these excursions are profitable.

Preference of the public for automobile transportation is a factor of importance, it is said, as indicated by increasing diversion of traffic from the rail, despite the greater inconvenience, longer time required, and doubt about time or arrival at destination.

Music

Boston Symphony

For the second week of Dr. Koussevitsky's midwinter holidays, Enrique Fernandez Arbós was called to the dais of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The program he set for the concerts of Jan. 23 and 24 in Symphony Hall, Boston, consisted of a Corelli Suite (Sarabande—Gigue—Badinérie); Franck's Symphony; de Falla's Suite from "El Amor Brujo," and two Albeniz piano pieces transcribed for orchestra by Mr. Arbós, "El Albaicin" and "Navarra." The Corelli item and the transcriptions were played for the first time in Boston.

Mr. Arbós was welcomed with exceptional warmth, and not only because 27 years ago he was concertmaster of the Boston orchestra. He was remembered too for his vital leadership as guest conductor at a pair of concerts two years ago. He was saluted even more enthusiastically after the symphony and at the close of the concert; for he had reasserted the qualities which won admiration on his previous visit. He obviously had the coöperation of the superb orchestra as well as the good will of the audience, and a most pleasurable concert resulted.

The Corelli Suite was characteristic and charming, and was delightfully performed. Mr. Arbós employed for it the full string orchestra—contrary to Dr. Koussevitsky's present practice with old-time music—but he so held the players in leash that there was no sense of over-weight.

One had anticipated that Mr. Arbós would diverge from the Koussevitzkyan path also by giving a "straight" reading of the symphony, but evidently the Spanish approach to this score is similar to the Russian, for the visitor made it as dramatic as ever did the resident commissioner. This pointing up has stirred protest before; no doubt it will again, but not from your correspondent. Years ago we wearied of the "grandeur" of the Franck Symphony, and we welcome treatment which decently veils the banality of some of its material.

Mr. Arbós of course is in effect ambassador of the music of Spain. It was a pleasure to hear the familiar and admired music of de Falla come alive under his baton. The first of the two transcriptions from Albeniz also was agreeable to hear, but we doubt whether the second was worth the transcriber's trouble. Philip Hale's erudite program notes informed us that this piano piece was left unfinished, and was completed by Déodat de Séverac "in a 'contradictory manner,' as Henri Collet thinks. 'Déodat was too original not to stamp his own charming but not exuberant personality on it.'" That, no doubt, is why it seemed uninteresting. The orchestrations were expert and effective. L. A. S.

Opera Repertory Changed

Two changes are announced in the Chicago Opera repertory for the first week of the Boston season. Rosa Raisa, who had the leading women's rôles in "The Jewels of the Madonna" and "The Masked Ball," will be unable to appear. On Tuesday evening, therefore, "Trovatore" will be presented, with Claudia Muzio and Antonio Cortis, and next Saturday evening "La Traviata," with Mme. Muzio, Tito Schipi and John Charles Thomas.

Amusements

"North Africa"

Burton Holmes gave an entertaining account of north Africa in Symphony Hall last night. With none of the hardships of travel, except those of getting to the hall on a winter evening, we enjoyed many of its pleasures. Particularly pleasurable it was to look upon the glowing scenes of a lusciously warm country, in our season of snow and ice; to indulge in vicarious bold experiences after our milder adventures amid traffic.

Mr. Holmes named his lecture "The Tour of Your Dreams." With a whole world to choose from, we do not know that we should place north Africa at the head of our list of 10 best countries to visit first, in dreams or in reality. But we should certainly like to get there eventually, especially after the closer acquaintance afforded us by Mr. Holmes's displayful color slides and piquing motion pictures.

Since we were to visit the French protectorate, Morocco, and the French colony, Algeria, we began our journey, quite appropriately, in France. Waving good-by to the Eiffel Tower, we made our way to Toulouse and from there sailed gayly off in the rear cockpit of an open airplane. It was thrilling to make the journey by plane from Toulouse in southern France, to Fez, capital of the old Moorish Empire, via Rabat, the new administrative capital of Morocco today, a journey which in former times took days and days of caravaning.

From there on we reveled in glimpses of north Africa like scenes from the "Arabian Nights." There were no fairy palaces rising suddenly across the desert, but there was a real Sultan's palace (viewed only from outside) and mosques (also no admittance, except later on in the Great Mosque of Tunisia) and minarets.

We could peek inside the mosques and see the faithful bent in prayer. We longed to see a figure appear at the topmost outlet of a minaret, calling them to this task at least one of the five-times-a-day.

We saw, in motion, the dark-skinned, white-robed figures moving among the low white structures, the narrow streets of bazaars, the strong sunshine making patterns of them in fascinating chiaroscuro. Mr. Holmes assured us that they did not in actuality move so silently as it seemed, that Arabic was a most soundful language. By the time women are wearing pyjama-suits for shopping as well as for tea, we probably shall hear as well as see our travel pictures.

There is not space to mention the unusual sights we came upon, the personal dignity of the Arab, the mystery of the veiled women of the city, the Roman ruins found unexpectedly in a desert. Most impressive to us was the pathetic group of small Arab children swaying over their schoolbooks. They looked so distressed—so uninterested. We realized that they were being prepared by these thousand-year-old lessons for a life without progress in a country without change.

Boston Art Notes

Guild of Boston Artists

John Sharman, painter of landscape and still life, is exhibitor for this fortnight at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. His works are made with a praiseworthy craftsmanship, carefully wrought and feelingly apprehended. He does not yield to the temptation of repetition, but experiments with a variety of moods and tonal schemes.

Fresh, young, verdant is the scene of "Locust Trees"; fragrant and exuberant, "Apple Trees in Blossom." The "Mill Pond" is depicted in serene vein. For still life Mr. Sharman has chosen a subject matter which must be painted with freshness in order to escape the monotony common to such subjects when treated in the academic manner. There are dahlias and petunias, irises and peonies.

Doll and Richards

Sam Charles is exhibitor at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street. Subjects from Nantucket and chosen spots in New Hampshire are treated lightly, amusingly, even stylishly by this watercolorist. There is something of the improviser in Mr. Charles. He is casual, and yet capable at times of capturing a quite telling effect in an incidental arrangement, an effect impossible to the labored painter.

Mr. Charles combines an offhand calligraphy with free washes of clear color. Drawings and aquarelle are united with the same dauntless brush. Dufy and Vlaminck in Paris have set up a cult around this manner. But soon such freedom becomes mannered, when the artist drifts too far away from certain fundamentals.

Harvard University

At the Germanic Museum of Harvard there is a loan exhibition of German prints in memory of Kuno Francke, from early woodcuts and engravings to the "last" word in print making in Germany today.

Magnificent impressions of engravings by Dürer, Schongauer, Hans Baldung, Hirschvogel and lesser masters are to be seen—testimonial once again of the genius which blossomed in the sixteenth century in Germany. A Nuremberg Bible of 1493 (Koberger) is of particular interest, for it contains illustrations on the wood block to which the colors were added by hand, after the print was drawn from the press.

The contrast of modern works with the ancient is unfair, for a new attitude has arisen as to the function of line. Living Germans employ the rather ruthless technique in print making to which they resort in painted pictures. There is either a lack of decisiveness or a caricature which exaggerates qualities beyond natural proportion, and encourages ugliness. Bonds are broken with the past, a different philosophy is expressed. In Dürer, there is the workmanship of the lapidary, the goldsmith or craftsman for whom graciousness and delicacy are qualities to be desired. One looks at the heraldic designs, the thistle ornaments, and wonders whether artists ever again will have such patience with detail.

A new symbolism replaces the medieval, which employed fact to connote the impalpable. Modern artists begin with the impalpable, so that the onlooker must utilize his knowledge or sensibility to see the implied significance. Today the symbolism is not in the subject, but in the method.

A loan exhibition of objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the University of Pennsylvania is to be seen at the Fogg Museum of Art. The objects, consisting of ornaments made of gold, lapis and gems, have been described at length in these columns. The experience of the originals reëstablishes our conviction that fine art links us closer to our ancestors than any other human expression. The necklaces and ornaments are no different, even in delicacy, from what a woman of taste would select today. D. A.

Many Gains Revealed in Dun's Trade Review

DEFINITE gains in the last days are revealed by reports from some lines of trade and industry, according to Dun's Review. "The reopening of factories in different sections has brought the return of many workers," the review says. "Retail trade has responded to some extent, and the absence of surplus merchandise has forced some manufacturers to lay aside spring work to handle orders for immediate shipment. In wholesale channels, there has been some buying for spring, which has been of quite pronounced scope in articles of general consumption."

Chamber Receives Post Office Plans

Complete plans and specifications for the new federal building to be erected at Post Office Square, Boston, have been received by the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, from Washington. Contractors are allowed 720 days or about two years to complete the work, states the Civic Bureau.

Commenting on the proposal of the Government to erect a "work shop" adjacent to the South Station, the bureau calls attention to the recommendation made by the chamber's committee on postal facilities, five years ago, that postal work rooms be kept out of the new federal building in Boston and placed in factory-type buildings. The bureau states:

"Prospects have recently become very good for adoption of this recommendation. The Post Office Department has become convinced of its desirability and will ask for a congressional appropriation. Advantages include greatly improved service, and material savings in trucking charges and rentals on present buildings."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday fair with slowly rising temperature; moderate north to northwest winds becoming gentle easterly Sunday; minimum temperature tonight near 4.

Maine: Fair and somewhat colder tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature followed by light snow by night.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by light snow; slowly rising temperature by Sunday.

Massachusetts: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature; possibly light snow in western portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness with rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh northwest and north winds becoming moderate east or southeast Sunday and Monday; overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

(Standard time, 75th meridian)

	8 a.m. Jan. 24	Max. Jan. 23		8 a.m. Jan. 24	Max. Jan. 23
Albany	6	32	Memphis	50	62
Atlantic City	32	38	Miami	62	70
Boston	9	34	Montreal	-6	...
Buffalo	14	38	Nantucket	22	36
Calgary	34	..	New Orleans	46	64
Charleston	46	64	New York	28	38
Chicago	36	40	Philadelphia	38	40
Denver	38	60	Pittsburgh	36	38
Des Moines	32	44	Portland, Me.	2	20
Eastport	0	16	Portland, Ore.	42	54
Galveston	56	64	San Francisco	48	62
Hatteras	42	56	St. Louis	44	58
Helena	36	56	St. Paul	24	34
Jacksonville	54	66	Seattle	42	54
Kansas City	46	58	Tampa	54	68
Los Angeles	60	66	Washington	32	48

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 2:58 p. m., Sunday 3:24 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:17 p. m.

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FEB. 10

ELECTIVE HEADS FOR CALIFORNIA COUNTIES URGED

Commission Favors Adoption of Charters to Fit Separate Needs

By COURTLAND HOLDOM
Staff Correspondent
Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO—The California Commission on County Home Rule will place before the State Legislature its recommendations that county government be reorganized and placed upon as efficient a basis as that of the average California city.

The heart of its recommendations concerns home rule charters for California counties.

The commission recommends that the Legislature have these three optional charters drafted in full to serve as guides to the counties.

It is suggested that each county adopt that form which best fits its individual needs. Ten points are contained in the commission's recommendations for these sample charters. They are:

The Things Recommended

Distinct separation between the legislative and administrative functions of the county.

Adequate financial provisions for a proper fiscal integration in taxation, fees, budgeting, accounting, purchasing and reporting. The fiscal year, it is suggested, should be concurrent with the calendar year.

A chief executive, either elective or appointive, who would coördinate all the functions of the county and have large appointing powers. At present there is no such thing in the United States as a county president, members of the commission declared in discussing their report, outside of one Virginia county which adopted this plan recently.

The election of the assessor, auditor, district attorney, sheriff and judges only, with an option for the election of the board of education. The commission favors the short ballot whenever possible, with more appointing power in the hands of a few elected officials.

The consolidation of the offices of assessor, tax and license collectors and treasurer.

The formation of an advisory county commission for the purpose of study and advice to county officials on personnel, salaries, taxation, budgeting, auditing, legal work, statistics and reporting.

The operation of "municipal" functions and utilities.

A statement from all candidates for elective office setting forth their qualifications to hold the office for which they desire election.

Integration of all functions and work on highways and bridges, public health, welfare and law enforcement.

Consolidation of functions or offices within the county, between counties, or between cities and counties.

AIR MAIL SCHEDULES ISSUED BY CHAMBER

Air mail schedules, just issued, for service throughout the United States, Mexico, Central and South America and the West Indies, are being distributed by the Aviation Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Theodore G. Holcombe, manager of the bureau said that at present two planes a day carry air mail out of Boston, at 12:30 p. m. and 6:15 p. m.

Most of the United States can be reached by air mail the day after mailing and all of it by the second day, he said. Leading cities in South America can be reached in seven days or less, except Rio de Janeiro and Victoria in Brazil. On Feb. 2, Boston will have direct air mail connections with Winnipeg by way of Chicago and St. Paul.

HIGHER PARCEL POST RATES HEARING SET

Protests against the plan of the Post Office Department to increase the rates on parcel post, filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission, include those of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Council of Business Mail Users and the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The I. C. C. has set Feb. 19 for a hearing at Washington, at which the Boston Chamber and other organizations will be represented. The Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber points out that the interest of the public would not be adequately satisfied by the mere filing of written objections and that the Postmaster-General should be required to support with competent evidence the propriety of the changes contemplated.

Appeals Are Made for Drought Fund

Setting $12,500 as the minimum to be raised by Knights Templars of Massachusetts and Rhode Island as their offering to the National Red Cross $10,000,000 drought fund, Frederick H. Briggs, Grand Commander of that body in the jurisdiction, has issued an appeal to the 25,000 members.

"Our earnest and best efforts in this humanitarian work are called for," says Mr. Briggs, "and it is my sincere hope that you will unhesitatingly give this call your strongest support."

Richard F. Paul, State Department Commander of the American Legion, responding to the plea for nation-wide and for drought sufferers sent out by Ralph O'Neil, National Commander of the Legion, has issued an appeal to members to take steps to contribute to the fund.

Calling attention to a radio broadcast over WBZ and WBZA, scheduled by the Massachusetts Department of Legion for Sunday, Feb. 1, from 3 to 4 o'clock, with Governor Ely, James Jackson, head of the Boston Red Cross and himself speaking, Mr. Paul requests the Posts in his jurisdiction to call special meetings for that hour, to listen in and plan ways and means to contribute to the Red Cross fund.

Elements Shaping Education Defined

The movement toward universal schooling, broadening of the educational field and the displacement of intellectual and individualistic goals by a sound, social philosophy as the dominating influence in educational theories and practice, are the three forces shaping the development of American education.

Clarence H. Dempsey, Boston University '95, commissioner of education for Vermont, made this declaration at the golden anniversary celebration and dinner of Epsilon Charter, alumni organization of the Boston University college of liberal arts, in Jacob Sleeper Hall last night.

"Higher education," Mr. Dempsey said, "the nation over no longer caters merely to the needs of the intellectuals and white collar groups, but has whole-heartedly plunged into the nonclassical and nonprofessional fields—in other words, into the daily business and work of the world. Unquestionably the next generation will see even more significant developments in this comparatively new field of instruction, such as banking, merchandising, commerce, manufacturing and transportation."

COOLIDGE PAINTING URGED FOR VERMONT

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 23 (AP)—A painting of Calvin Coolidge receiving the oath of office as President of the United States from his father by the light of an oil lamp in their Plymouth homestead may adorn the Vermont Capitol. A resolution calling for the appropriation of at least $2000 for this purpose was introduced in the State Senate today.

The picture would portray the dramatic scene that occurred in the dead of night in the little Plymouth farmhouse when Coolidge was sworn into office by Col. John Coolidge.

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LABOR COUNCIL OPPOSED TO RAIL MERGER IN EAST

Refuses to Indorse Plan Unless Workers Are Duly Protected

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Opposition to the proposed consolidation of eastern railroads into four trunk systems was expressed by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor in the concluding session of its winter conference today.

In a statement after the executive meeting, William Green, president of the federation, said the council "is opposed to the plan for railroad consolidation, now pending, and to any other plan unless proper guarantees are given the workers, so that their interests will be as well protected as the interests of the bondholders, the financiers and the stockholders."

Mr. Green said the officers of the federation through the authorization of the council would present to Congress, President Hoover and the Interstate Commerce Commission the federation's opposition to consolidation plans. The officers will insist interests of the workers be given primary consideration.

"We hold that any railroad consolidation plan finally perfected and accepted must provide for the exercise of the right of the transportation workers to belong to trade unions without discrimination on the part of railroad owners and railroad management."

The federation, he said, would support the railroad brotherhoods and the rail shopmen in whatever policy they might adopt in dealing with the problem of consolidation. "Furthermore, a full and unstinted measure of support will be given these transportation groups in the efforts they are putting forth to secure the five-day work week and a reduction in the hours of labor."

The council also adopted a resolution approving the uniform vehicle code formulated by the national conference on street and highway safety.

The federation president presented a report to the council on a study of unemployment insurance, but no conclusions were drawn, he said. A further report will be presented at the next meeting of the council in Washington, May 5.

POST OFFICE PLANS TO USE FEDERAL TRUCKS

Federal owned and operated trucks are to displace a large part of the fleets now leased by the Post Office Department, according to a report reaching the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Pointing out that the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, under direction of the United States Department of Commerce, is urging adoption of certain standards of motor vehicle equipment such as lights, horns, etc., primarily to promote safety, the Civic Bureau says: "The Post Office Department cannot be said to have conformed heretofore, to even the minimum requirements in the equipment of either leased or owned trucks."

Boston Port News Deals With Trade

Commerce in all its phases—air, water, rail and motor—is dealt with by a new Boston publication, the first issue of which is just off the press. Devoted entirely to this subject throughout New England, and the at the Port of Boston and throughout New England, the new Boston Port News is a weekly paper, the first issue containing 16 pages of reading matter.

The new paper is published by Carl F. Morrison, a former newspaper man and well known in Boston and in Maine, where he served a former Governor of that State as secretary. The first issue lacked all advertising, Mr. Morrison planning to introduce the paper before asking advertisers to support it. Offices are located in the Board of Trade Building.

Editorially, the new paper stresses a recommendation to Mayor Curley, aiming to coördinate the efforts of groups having an objective of aiding the Port of Boston. It also advocates a consolidated bus terminal for Boston, pointing out that Kansas City has just opened a new million-dollar terminal "with all the facilities and conveniences of the modern railroad station."

PRINCE TO VISIT SANTIAGO

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 23 (By U. P.)—The Prince of Wales will spend two days in Santiago and two days in Vina del Mar during his South American tour, it was announced yesterday. President Carlos Ibanez will welcome the Prince of Wales and Prince George at Los Cerrillos Airdrome when the two arrive here by airplane from Antofagasta Feb. 23.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Mechanics Building: Last night, Boston Auto Show, until 10:30.

Saturday Evening Club: Dance, Longwood Towers, Longwood Towers, Brookline.

Boston Square and Compass Club: Motion pictures: "Zion—Bryce Canyon—Grand Canyon, National Parks, Kaibab National Forest and Cedar Breaks"; accompanying talk by Randall Jones; auditorium, 8.

Theaters

Plymouth—"The First Mrs. Fraser," 8:30.
Tremont—"A Month in the Country," 8:15.
Shubert—"A Wonderful Night," 8:15.
Repertory—"The Lady of the Lake" and "Lost Gods" (films), 1 to 11.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lynn; Odd Fellows Hall, 102 Market Street, Lynn, 3:30.

Boston Public Library: Lecture, with music, "Your Voice and All It Can Mean to You," by Miss Alicia Starratt, Lecture Hall, Boylston Street, 3:30. Opera talk, musically illustrated; subject, "Boris Godunov," by Mme. Suza Doane.

Ford Hall Forum: Address, "Man Without God," by James W. Wise, author and lecturer; musical selections by John Orth, pianist. Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Cambridge Museum for Children: Illustrated lecture, "European Travels," by Miss Elinor O'Brien, Boston School Department, 5 Jarvis Street, Cambridge, 3.

Boston Young Men's Hebrew Association: Address, "A Program for Unemployment," by Norman Thomas; musical selections, Harry Dickson, violinist, and Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, gymnasium, corner Beaver Street and Humboldt Avenue, 8:30.

Boston Ethical Society: Lecture, "Abraham Flexner's Criticism of American Education," by Dr. David S. Muzzey, leader New York Ethical Society, historian and Columbia professor, George W. Brown Hall, 11.

Old South Forum: Debate, "Should Public Utilities Be Publicly Owned," discussed by Norman Thomas, and Prof. Stone Dewing, Harvard University; Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Children's Museum of Boston: Motion pictures, "First Lessons in Flying"; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3.

Boston Square and Compas Club: Concert and entertainment, by Clown Band; 4.

EVENTS MONDAY

Copley-Plaza Hotel: Bridge, Children of the American Revolution, State Suite, 2 to 5.

Boston Home Information Center: Lecture, "The Inside of the Chair," by Donald S. Feeley, 2:30, in connection with exhibit of Decorative textiles, through Jan. 30; 87 Beacon Street.

Baptist Ministers Conference: Annual Meeting, Bacchus Historical Society, Chipman Hall, 10:30.

Boston Congregation Ministers: Discussion meeting; subject: "Suggestions for Our Ministers Meeting"; Pilgrim Hall, 11.

New England Women's Club: Meeting; address, "Life Stories from the Immigration Station," by Mrs. Anna Tillinghast; Hotel Kenmore, 3:30.

Lowell Institute: Fifth in series of lectures on "Soviet Russia After Thirteen Years," by Dr. Bruce C. Hopper; "The Economic Side: (B) Centralized Economic Control; State Planning; Methods of Financing the Socialistic Transformation"; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 5.

Chicago Opera Repertory

Monday, Jan. 26—Wagner's "Lohengrin," with Mmes. Redell, Olaszewska; Messrs. Maison, Bockelmann, Kipnis. Conductor: Pollak.

Tuesday, Jan. 27—Verdi's "Il Trovatore," with M. Cortis and Mme. Muzio.

Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 28—Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," with Messrs. Bockelmann, Maison, Kipnis, Habich, Colcaire, Ringling; Mmes. Radjl, Sharnova. Conductor: Pollak.

Wednesday Evening, Jan. 28—Puccini's "La Bohème," with Mmes. Muzio, Pavloska; Messrs. Cortis, Bonelli, Lazzari, Defrère, Baccaloni. Conductor: Moranzoni. Followed by "L'Amour Sorcier," ballet by de Falla, with Mmes. Lundgren, Berashkova; Messrs. Caton, Stone. Conductor: St. Leger.

Thursday, Jan. 29—Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens; Messrs. Hill, Marcoux, Cotreuil. Conductor: Cooper.

Friday, Jan. 30—Wagner's "Die Walküre," with Mmes. van Gordon, Redell, Olszewska; Messrs. Strack, Bockelmann, Baromeo. Conductor: Pollak.

Saturday Afternoon, Jan. 31—Mozart's "Don Giovanni," with Mmes. Leider, Rädjl, Burke; Messrs. Marcoux, Baccaloni, Hackett, Lazzari. Conductor: Pollak.

Saturday Evening, Jan. 31—Verdi's "La Traviata," with Messrs. Thomas and Schipa; Mme. Muzio.

Monday, Feb. 2—Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," with Mmes. Leider, Olszewska; Messrs. Strack, Bockelmann, Kipnis, Defrère. Conductor: Pollak.

Tuesday, Feb. 3—Verdi's "Aida," with Mmes. Muzio, van Gordon; Messrs. Marshall, Formichi, Baromeo, Lazarri. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Wednesday Afternoon, Feb. 4—Massenet's "La Navarraise," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Maison, Cotreuil. Conductor: Cooper. Followed by Massenet's "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," with Miss Garden; Messrs. Formichi, Cotreuil, Defrère. Conductor: Lauwers.

Wednesday Evening: Feb. 4—Wagner's "Tannhäuser," with Mmes. Redell, Leider; Messrs. Strack, Bockelmann, Habich. Conductor: Cooper.

Thursday, Feb. 5—Verdi's "Otello," with Mmes. Muzio, Claessens; Messrs. Marshall, Marcoux, Baromeo. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Friday, Feb. 6—Forrest's "Camille," with Mmes. Garden, Claessens, Glade; Messrs. Hackett, Baromeo. Conductor: Cooper.

Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 7—Smetana's "The Bartered Bride," with Mmes. Rädjl, Olszewska, Sharnova, Burke; Messrs. Strack, Kipnis, Habich. Conductor: St. Leger.

Saturday Evening, Feb. 7—Donisetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor," with Mme. Salvi; Messrs. Colcaire, Bonelli, Lazzari. Conductor: Moranzoni.

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Jan. 24, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Enrique Fernandez Arbós, guest conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, at the Repertory Theater, a concert by the Chamber Orchestra of Boston, Nicolas Slonimsky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Serge Rachmaninoff.

Sunday afternoon, Jan. 25, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Monday evening, Jan. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Efrem Zimbalist, violinist.

Friday afternoon, Jan. 30, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Jan. 31, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 1, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Jascha Heifetz.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Weekdays 9 to 4, Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions, Boston Society of Architects, through Jan. 25; eighteenth century French designs; Durer's Life of the Virgin; prints of French ornament by Jean P. Pillement; medals from the fifteenth to the twentieth century. Mediterranean embroideries, through Jan. 31.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Special exhibitions; Etchings by Rembrandt. Through Feb. 28. Paintings of the Naumberg Bequest. Nineteenth Century water colors. Old Master Drawings. Objects excavated at Ur by the joint expedition of the British Museum and the Museum of the University of Pennsylvania; through Feb. 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court. Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4; admission fee 25c; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays and holidays, 1:30 to 5. Special exhibition on the history of transportation at the museum during January, Transportation Month. "The Flying Cloud," famous clipper ship, in model; airplanes featured in the Tercentenary display at the East Boston Airport; ivory bullock cart from India; Eskimo dogsled; a modern steam engine and one over 100 years, etc. Shelf of books on transportation in the reading room. Transportation posters.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of etchings, drawings and lithographs by Albert Sterner. Through Jan. 31. Eighteenth century English portraits, and others. Through Jan. 31.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Block prints by Charles Smith. Water colors by André Smith. Through Jan. 31.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 132 Newbury Street—Selected etchings. Through Jan. 24. Paintings of the South Sea Islands by Omer Lassonde. Through Jan. 27.

Lamson and Hubbard Gallery, 214 Boylston Street—Work of students at the International Art Center of the Roerich Museum, New York. Through Jan. 29.

Scherven Studios, 658 Boylston Street—Etchings from "Fine Prints of the Year 1930."

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

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FRENCH CABINET CHANGES LAID TO PARTY BALANCE

Briand's Admirers Believe He Could Form Coalition Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Jan. 24—The fundamental question in French politics today is not so much the personal one of who will be chosen to form a Cabinet to succeed the fallen Jules Theodore Steeg Ministry, but the more essential one of whether conflicting groups in the Chamber of Deputies, which is almost evently divided, can be persuaded to forget party differences in the interest of the country as a whole.

So evenly divided are the two sides of the Chamber, the left and the Right, that each claims to be the majority, and indeed, succeeds occasionally in mustering a few more votes than its opponents. As a matter of fact neither majorities are permanent nor dependable. Analysis of the votes which overthrew the Steeg Cabinet on Thursday reveals that, aside from the Communist group which traditionally votes against any "capitalist" government, there were 281 votes for the Steeg Ministry and 280 against. Thus it was the Communist group of 11 deputies, two of whose members had been brought back from prison and exile by the Steeg Government, whose votes were the determining factor in its overthrow.

When M. Tardieu came into power late in 1929 he could still depend on about 70 votes margin inherited from the Poincaré régime, and until his Government fell on Dec. 4, 1930, he succeeded in rallying this majority on frequent occasions. But since M. Tardieu went out this "old majority" has somewhat dwindled. Even if M. Tardieu wished to form a Cabinet today—and he does not desire to undertake this task—he would not find himself as well supported as in the past.

In such a case where two conflicting sections of the Chamber are so evenly opposed, only two alternatives are possible, if France is to have a stable Government. Either some basis of understanding must be reached between a considerable portion of the members belonging to each opposing faction or the Chamber must be dissolved and a new election held immediately, instead of in 1932. The latter alternative would only be resorted to in the last extremity.

Aristide Briand's admirers contend he is the only man whose position and prestige is such that he could form a coalition Cabinet, in which both sides of the Chamber would be represented. They maintain that because his foreign policy meets with general approval in France he could, as head of the Government, rally all parties to his program. Although something may be said for this contention, it overlooks the significant fact that Frenchmen are undoubtedly more concerned with domestic affairs than with foreign policy. Still the abandonment of party prejudices in this or any other cause would operate in the interests of the country as a whole.

MACHINERY TO FEED ARKANSAS NEEDY RUNNING SMOOTHLY

(Continued from Page 1)

move but not to melt, for newcomers continually feed it.

Nearly all are coming in for their second set of supplies. They are greeted by an energetic city father, who is deeply impressed with the responsibility of seeing that everybody who eats is encouraged to work. Throughout the cotton zone the danger is felt that farm labor may feel if food is free, it need no longer toil. The Red Cross is feeding the bulk of the labor supply, and it is going to take this same labor to make this year's crop.

If you ask anybody in the line how much food he has left at home, he will generally tell you mighty little or none. Perhaps it is a "couple of messes of baking powder and a couple of messes of flour," or perhaps he has run out completely and has had to borrow from a more fortunate one while making his hookup with the nation's humanitarian bread box.

Storekeepers are kept busy filling the orders during the thick of the day. It is fine for them. Their usual trade fell flat when the drought, low prices and bank failures knocked the bottom out. Their spindles liberally weighed down with Red Cross paper indicate their own drought of business is being relieved.

But not all the needy are coming to town to ask for food. Out in the hamlet of Coy a "sharecropper" came in Friday to consult his township chairman about his problem. Relief is being reorganized by townships. Soon, it is expected, the daily crowd at England, which is the biggest in the State, will be diminished by requiring each applicant to make his fortnightly call and do his buying in his own locality.

The Masonic Hall of the village furnished an office for the township relief chief. On many a similar emergency the Masonic Halls in these little towns serve as rallying spots.

Needs Feed for Cow

This "sharecropper" comes from what is regarded as the bottom rung of the agricultural ladder. Without supplying anything beyond his labor, he works the land for a share of the crop.

This man had set out to supply himself with food, and he had done it. He was fixed, he said, until about March 1. He still owed money from last year's crops. Other bills he had staved off, and with what little resources he had, he had dug himself in against the approach of hunger. He now had no cash. He sorely needed feed for his cow, which should be giving three gallons of milk, but was only giving half that.

No Red Cross food for him, he declared. Why? Because he had enough for himself. He did not think it right to take away from others when he was provided for.

But his cow. He had no place to turn but to the Red Cross for his cow. And the mules of the man he worked for, they were so weak, because of lack of feed, that they could not be used in the fields. If they only could be fed, he could be working.

There is hope for the mules and the cow. The Red Cross, it is stated, begins its feeding of animals hereabouts today. The Federal Government's $45,000,000 appropriation will soon be made available for the feeding of work animals used in the making of the crop on which the Government will loan. In the meantime the Red Cross says it will help out, and that it will also take care of the cows.

All Land Mortgaged

Down the road lies the farm of a small owner who has lived thereabouts for 15 years. His home is an attractive little bungalow. His cows, like others you see, look very thin.

His nine mules are so hungry that when you make your way among them to look into the contents of the barn, they crowd right upon your heels and stand at attention with ears pointed forward expectantly. There is very little within to warrant them in their absorbed interest. Their reserve of feed is pitiful.

The land is mortgaged up to the last cent, a banker friend of the owner says, before the latter comes up from the field, whence he has been summoned by one of his sons. The owner reports he does not want food for himself. He has 30 Negroes on his place and they are being fed by the Red Cross. What he needs himself is feed for his animals.

He says he has no money and no place to go but to the Red Cross. He has never been in a strait like this.

The banker remarks that he would himself have helped out in this case, except that his own funds were all tied up. He had $8000 in the local bank when the depositors, taking alarm at bank failures in the State, started a run. The bank borrowed $80,000 to stand off the run, but it continued, and the bank went into liquidation.

Soup Given to Children

Though he has lived here for many years, the banker observes he has never seen such a time as this. Likewise the township chairman at Coy declared he had lived there 52 years, and had never witnessed the like.

Hot soup is being given to the youngsters in a number of the schools, and will be in more as the Red Cross appropriation for this purpose begins to function more widely. Private agencies are also helping. Sometimes the local Parent-Teachers' Association is supplying the soup, sometimes a local charity fund, as the Mayor of England says is now the case there.

By 4 p. m. the dispensation of food for the day was virtually over. It was the lightest day in two weeks. Some 258 cases were taken care of with grants for subsistence of $1565.35. This was the day's share of 2500 rotating cases, mostly families. The run on the clothes shop closed it out within a couple of hours.

The soup is good. The party accompanying Will Rogers to the Oldham School sampled it, and pronounced it so. This school, containing many children of sharecroppers and renters, has as bright a lot of little faces as can be seen anywhere.

Many of the tads bring their own lunches and, from the looks of it, some of them are substantial enough. Others fetch a slimmer supply and a modest minority bears none. Quite a few of the children, it was said by one of the mothers in charge, show the evidence of insufficient food at home. The Red Cross school lunch fund was turned over to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to administer.

Mine Workers Head Praises Operators

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The action of the anthracite operators last summer in signing a new contract with the United Mine Workers continuing the same wages and working conditions for another five years is, in the opinion of John L. Lewis, president of the mine workers, "the most far-sighted achievement of industrial statesmanship executed during this long-drawn-out depression." In an address at the annual dinner of the Anthracite Club, before representatives of mine operators, mine workers and coal dealers from all parts of the country, on Jan. 23, Mr. Lewis condemned efforts to solve problems of depression by reducing wages, which he declared was a reversal of the process which had made the United States prosperous.

Mr. Lewis's tribute to the anthracite industry was agreed to in a paper sent by James J. Davis (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, former Secretary of Labor, who was unable to attend the dinner. Noah H. Swayne, president of Burns Brothers, was toastmaster.

Old Durham County Structures Saved

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two historic buildings in the County of Durham are now likely to be protected from decay for some centuries to come. The grant of £25,000 by the Pilgrim Trust, which administers a fund of £2,000,000, to the committee of the preservation of Durham Castle, will enable the work of securing the west front to proceed uninterupted.

There is, however, another historic building, Auckland Castle, about 10 miles southwest of Durham. This is situated on the River Wear, and is the Episcopal house of the Bishop of Durham. Under a recent Act of Parliament, contributions may now be made from the funds at the disposal of the ecclesiastical commissioners so as to keep this rambling mansion in good repair.

The old kitchen now converted into a drawing room, contains, with only one exception, the portraits of all the Bishops of Durham from Cardinal Wolsey up to the present bishop.

The Skipper Sticks

SENATE MAKES WAY FOR DISTRICT DRY BILL ACTION

Scheduled Program Is Set Aside for Controversial Enforcement Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—By a vote of 39 to 29, the Senate voted yesterday to set aside the scheduled legislative program of the chamber and take up for consideration a highly controversial prohibition enforcement bill for the District of Columbia.

Charging that "under present conditions Washington is a sanctuary for bootleggers," Robert B. Howell (R.), Senator from Nebraska, author of the bill, moved for its consideration in the face of administrative opposition on the ground that taking up such an issue at this time will operate to delay the regular legislative program and increase the likelihood of an extra session.

"Bootleggers are not interfered with in Washington," Mr. Howell declared. He cited the case of one against whom 54 charges of violating dry laws were brought in one year. "Not a day did he serve in jail," he said. "The fines assessed against him amounted to $390. This amounted in effect to an annual tax upon this botlegger for doing business here."

Mr. Howell said prohibition could be enforced in the District of Columbia if it could be enforced in any part of the country, but adequate supplementary laws would be essential. The Administration favors the bill and the Attorney General of the United States approves of all but one of the 16 sections, he averred.

Besides containing a general revision of the Sheppard law adapted to local conditions, the proposed bill would place upon every district police officer and agent responsibility for the enforcement of the national prohibition laws, and would give to every police court judge the right to issue warrants for the arrest of persons suspected of violating the law or for the search of private dwellings where liquor is being manufactured or sold.

MONTENEGRO, GIBRALTAR OF THE BALKANS

(Continued from Page 1)

the walls compressing it, that we must go through frequent tunnels. In most places the track is so narrow that two cars cannot pass, and at very few of the innumerable hairpin bends are there railings.

When we reach the top and start to descend on the other side we find ourselves inside an enormous bowl, in which we travel round and round like an automobile on a race track. But it is not barren or uninhabited. Though the sides go very steeply down into an almost bottomless valley, they are all cultivated.

The fields are nearly perpendicular. There are no wheeled vehicles, no threshers or mowers, no carts. There is not a single spot except our road where one would dare to place a barrel without tying it, and if a pumpkin should drop out of a villager's hands it would roll a mile before it stopped.

This kind of farming is certainly not easy, yet there is no squalor or shabbiness. The houses are large and well built. The land is all cleared and carefully tended. Though there are no villages whatsoever and the homes are widely scattered, the children, walking for many miles, go to school.

Men and women work together, but the latter do more than their share. Their shoulders are erect and their faces completely uncovered. Here woman feels inferiority less than any place else in the Balkans. The hero songs are about men, but the women did more than their part toward making this an invincible fortress of freedom.

On Way to Albania

It is already dark when we get to the little town of Andrejevitsa, consisting of two rows of large stone houses lining a road that follows a mountain stream.

From Andrejevitsa I go next day to Podgoritsa, some 60 miles away, in a new automobile with an excellent singing driver. It is the most unguarded and difficult road I have yet been on. We climb over one cluster of mountains after another, maneuvering back and forth to get around some of the extremely sharp unrailed curves.

At the end of three hours we emerge from the mountains, enter a small level plain and stop for dinner in Montenegro's largest city, Podgoritsa. It contains a wireless station, an aviation field an many good new buildings which line broad, smooth, well-kept streets. From there I go to a tiny port on little Lake Scutari near by to take an old paddle-wheel boat to Albania, whose mountains loom before us.

It took me a little more than six hours to cross Montenegro. By the way the crow flies it is but little more than 100 miles of lofty, leaping, black mountains, the Balkan Gibraltar, the home of a very tiny people who alone withstood the assaults of Asia's most powerful empire to the end.

Best Possible Pay Urged for Worker

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—The recognition of a duty that business owes the worker to solve the recurring problem of unemployment is voiced by Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company, in this week's issue of Collier's Magazine.

"It seems to me that economic society owes the faithful and efficient worker three things, and these are the highest possible wage, security of employment and provision for the days of retirement," Mr. Young writes. "A worker, whatever his rank, who is not obtaining these three things cannot, throughout the productive period of his life, function at full efficiency.

"It follows that in order to be assured of the most skilled man power that is obtainable the director of a productive enterprise must strive to work out within his own organization methods of insuring these essentials."

EDUCATORS FORM GROUPS TO DRAW UP NEW POLICY

Subcommittees to Study Problems Arising at Rollins Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla., Jan. 24—Six major problems were submitted to five subcommittees at the Rollins Educational Conference yesterday to expedite the task of framing a series of recommendations for the formulation of a liberal arts college curriculum.

The questions, representing the essence of the most important parts in discussion during the first four days of the conference, were allocated to committees for specialized study, as follows:

The Place of the Liberal Arts College in Education, and the Function of the Liberal Arts College—Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, director, Cleveland College, chairman; Henry Turner Bailey, former director, Cleveland School of Arts; Dr. Hamilton Holt, president, Rollins College; Dr. Arthur E Morgan, president, Antioch College.

Students' Interests—John Palmer Gavit, associate editor the Survey, chairman; James Harvey Robison and Dr. Max McCon, dean Lehigh University.

Curriculum: Its Organization and Material—Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, Prof. Goodwin Watson, Columbia University; Prof. John Dewey, Columbia University; Dr. Beatrice Doerschuk, dean, Sarah Lawrence College; Winslow S. Anderson, dean, Rollins College.

Teachers and Teaching Methods—Prof. Joseph K. Hart, Vanderbilt University, chairman; J. D. Dawson, dean, Antioch College.

Appraisals and Tests of Achievement—Dr. James Creese, vice-president, Stevens Institute, chairman; Dr. Constance Warren, president, Sarah Lawrence College; Dr. F. R. Georgi, professor of chemistry, Rollins College.

At the afternoon executive session the conference discussed reports from each subcommittee. It was voted to refer each report to a "findings" committee charged with the responsibility of preparing a final report for adoption by the conference. Members of the "findings" committee are Professor Dewey, chairman; John Gavit, Professor Hart, Dr. Morgan, Dr. Robinson, and Dr. Georgi, secretary.

REHEARING IS ASKED IN KINGSLAND CASE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—American representatives before the German-American Fixed Claims Commission petitioned the commission last night for a rehearing in the famous Kingsland case, decided recently in favor of Germany.

The commission agreed unanimously in its decision that there was no evidence to show that the fire at the Kingsland (N. J.) plant of the Canadien Car & Foundry Company on Jan. 11, 1917, had been caused by German agents. The decision was rendered simultaneously with that in the famous Black Tom terminal case, involving charges against German agents in connection with the fire during the World War.

SENATE THROWS DOWN GAUNTLET TO PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page 1)

thority. It was on this opinion that the President declined to return to the Senate, as it requested, the notifications of confirmations in the case of the three men.

Had the President complied with the Senate's demand, its action in reconsidering their nominations would have been effective.

"I am of the opinion," Mr. Mitchell advised the President, "that what transpired in this case amounted to an expression by the Senate of its consent to these appointments and that the appointments were constitutionally made and became effective; and that the return of the papers to the Senate would serve no lawful purpose because no action which the Senate could now take would disturb or operate to revoke the appointments."

Ordinarily the Senate is the judge of its own rules, Mr. Mitchell held. But where it makes a retroactive interpretation applicable to past transactions which involve action of the executive branch of the Government, Mr. Mitchell asserted, 'the question becomes a legal one and open to judicial inquiry."

"I cannot escape the conclusion," Mr. Mitchell said, "that, fairly construed, the rules of the Senate contemplate that where it orders notification of the Senate's consent to an appointment to be forthwith transmitted to the President without waiting for the expiration of the period for reconsideration, that action is intended as a deliberate expression to the President of the Senate's unqualified consent to the immediate appointment, and that it amounts to a decision by the Senate, not under suspension of its rules but in accordance with them, to place reconsideration beyond its power if the President should act and make the appointment before a request of the Senate for a return of the papers reaches him.

"The position that the Senate did consent that these appointments be immediately made, subject to revocation on reconsideration by the Senate, is wholly untenable. That would allow the Senate to encroach upon executive functions by removing an officer within a limited time after his appointment because of dissatisfaction with his official acts. Any rule that provided for such a course would be void. The consent required by the constitution is a consent absolute and irrevocable when acted on by the executive. With such a condition attached it would be a case, not of a void condition, but of an invalid appointment. Either those apopintments are valid because made with the unqualified consent of the Senate or they are void. There is no middle ground."

James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, majority floor leader, in opposing Mr. Walsh's motion to recommit to committee, declared that the Senate having once confirmed the three commissioners had no further jurisdiction. Likewise, he declared, there was no way for the Senate to obtain jurisdiction, "now or in the future."

He strongly urged rejection of the motion. On the roll call a number of Republican leaders, among them Wesley Jones, Senator from Washington, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, voted with the opposition.

CAMP DEVENS BILL OPPOSED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23 (AP)—Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, yesterday opposed the bill of Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers, Representative from Massachusetts, to authorize expenditure of $105,000 in constructing roads and sidewalks at Camp Devens, Mass. While such construction is contemplated eventually, Mr. Hurley wrote the House Military Committee, shelter and hospitalization works at other posts were more urgently required at the present time.

Sources of Illicit Liquor Found Difficult to Handle

Effect of Wine and Beer Making in the Home, Commission Finds, Has Deleterious Effect on Youth —Favors Educational Program

Supplementary to the general summary of the report of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, printed in The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 21, stories will be published daily to complete a comprehensive presentation of the entire findings.

By RICHARD L. STROUT

Staff Correspondent

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24—One of the most bitterly contested fields in the whole prohibition controversy relates to the actual degree in which the dry law is now being observed and enforced. The national commission attempts to cast a balance on this matter by presenting a body of facts and views which, while giving complete comfort neither to wets nor drys, is equally certain to be quoted in part by both.

While drys will emphasize one conclusion and wets another, members of the investigating group hope that there will be a substantial element of thinking opinion that will study both sides and weigh the facts with the same lack of prejudice and passion with which the commission itself came to the task.

In its statement on "observance" the commission gives expression to a commonly observed phenomenon that, since 1920, due to a variety of causes, "it is safe to say that a significant change has taken place in the social attitude toward drinking." That this laxer attitude carries grave consequences the commission does not hesitate to stress:

Bad Effect in the Home

"To the serious effects of this attitude of disregard of the declared policy of the National Prohibition Act," the report says, "must be added the bad effect on children and employees of what they see constantly in the conduct of otherwise law-abiding persons.

"Such things and the effect on youth of the making of liquor in homes, in disregard of the policy, if not of the express provisions of the law, the effect on the families of workers of selling in homes, which obtains in many localities, and the effect on working people of the conspicuous newly acquired wealth of their neghbors who have engaged in bootlegging, are disquieting.

"This widespread and scarcely or not at all concealed contempt for the policy of the national prohibition act, and the effect of that contempt, must be weighed against the advantage of diminution (apparently lessening) of the amount in circulation."

Dealing with the "sources of illicit liquor," the commission takes up, and treats at length, the supply coming from importation, industrial alcohol, illicit distilling, production of beer and wine, production in the home, and diversion of medicinal and sacramental beverages and alcohol used in natural science.

Importation comes still chiefly from Canada, the report states. The report shows the economic aspect of rum smuggling and comes to the striking conclusion that a rum-running organization "can operate profitably if they can land one boatload in five. The margin of profit is more than enough to take care of ordinary activity of enforcement agencies."

The "friendly action of Canada" in cutting off licensing of exports has greatly aided the situation, but has by no means shut off the supply, the report states.

On industrial alcohol, the report says that "the basic permit system as now organized seems adequate to its purpose."

Difficult to Destroy Source

As to "illicit distilling," the commission sums up its views as follows:

"In consequence of the high development of illicit distilling, a steady volume of whisky, much of it of good quality, is put in circulation, and the prices at which it is obtainable are a convincing testimony to the ineffectiveness of enforcement as against this source of supply.

"The improved methods, the perfection of organization, the ease of production, the cheapness and easy accessibility of materials, the abundance of localities where such plants can be operated with a minimum risk of discovery, the ease with which they may be concealed, and the huge profits involved, have enabled this business to become established to an extent which makes it very difficult to put to an end."

The commission brings in the following conclusion on the subject of beer:

"In some parts of the country enormous sums of money are derived from the business of illicit beer. The profits from illicit beer are the strength of gangs and corrupt political organizations in many places.

"In more than one locality beer rings and beer barons have made fortunes out of it. They have been able to go on in defiance of law and despite the efforts of enforcement officers. Moreover, an increased demand has been in evidence recently in several large cities, and the effect is seen in increased activity in illicit production.

"The making of cereal beverage is a legitimate business and cannot reasonably be eliminated. But so long as it is carried on and there is demand for beer in the large cities, the gross margin of profit in supplying beer, the possibilities of escape from the plants, and the manufacture of wort will give trouble for effective enforcement of prohibition."

Wine Making in Homes

Wine making in the home is one of the most troublesome problems of enforcement, the commission finds, and after pointing out the difficulty of home raids it urges that a new educational campaign be instituted to teach the public the benefits of temperance, as an effective means, in the long, run, of meeting the problem:

"Necessity seems to compel the virtual abandonment of efforts for effective enforcement at this point," the report says, "but it must be recognized that this is done at the price of nullification to that extent. Law here bows to actualities, and the purpose of the law needs must be accomplished by less direct means."

"An enlightened and vigorous, but now long neglected, campaign of education must constitute those means. Through this there can be brought into the home the knowledge of the moral, physical, financial, economic, and social benefits arising from liquor abstinence, and the thought can be impressed that law observence is one of the prime requirements of good citizenship and of the preservation of public and private security.

"It is not too much to expect that such knowledge will have a very large effect in supplying what the law itself cannot furnish and result in a decided and steady diminution of home violations. If such a situation should be reached, the fact that such violations might never completely cease would present only a condition similar to that obtaining in regard to other laws which are commonly considered as being satisfactorily observed.

"Whenever substantial law observance is attained, the need ceases for the power of law enforcement."

WET SOCIETY SPENT $853,860

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment reported to the House clerk today it spent $853,860 in 1930. Receipts for the same period, exclusive of loans, were given as $711,381. The loans totaled $112,000.

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The ripened corn must be gathered at the right time, not too soon, not a day late. Then it must be handled with care and speed.
Monarch Corn goes from the stalk in the field to the sealed can ready for delivery to your grocer in approximately two hours.
The corn is husked, sorted, cut from the cob, silk removed, the tiniest particles of cob taken out, cooked at high sterilizing heat impossible to achieve in a home kitchen—all so quickly that it loses none of its fine fresh flavor.
When you buy a can of corn bearing the Monarch label you get corn at its best—fresh, clean, sweet, tender, creamy—free from cob, free from husk, free from silk—full-bodied kernels, sun-ripened and delicious in flavor..
Monarch Quality Foods
More than 350 items, including: Peaches, Pineapple, Pears, Apricots, Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Golden Bantam Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Green Beans, Lima Beans, Asparagus, Beets, Spinach, Cocoa, Catsup, Chili Sauce, Mayonnaise, Soups, Salmon, Pickles . . . and the famous Monarch Tennis Weenie Specialties.
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Sold exclusively by merchants who own and operate their own stores
REID, MURDOCH & CO. (Established 1853)
Chicago, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Tampa, Jacksonville, Phoenix, St. Louis
San Francisco, Los Angeles.

ABOVE: *One of the 272 advertisements published in The Christian Science Monitor by Reid, Murdoch & Co.*

BELOW: *A few of the 5,192 DEALER-IZED advertisements in the Monitor tying-in with the Reid, Murdoch & Co. campaign—and paid for by 521 local dealers.*

TARIFF DISPUTE DIVIDES CZECHS AND HUNGARIANS

Failure to Reach Accord Laid to Stiff Demands of Agrarians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—A customs tariff war now exists between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, as a consequence of the failure of these two neighbor states to find a suitable basis for the trade treaty, which lapsed on Dec. 15, 1930.

Since that date a position of "no treaty" officially exists between these states; but in reality it has already changed to one of open tariff war; import duties are being raised on both sides of the frontier, and a policy of economic retaliation pursued.

Hungary recently passed a decree that all imports must be accompanied by a statement as to the country of origin, so that Czechoslovak industrial products cannot come in via other states. Raw materials, such as coal and timber, which were formerly on the free list, must now bear import licenses for Hungary. The Slovak timber trade has already begun to suffer in consequence.

The present Czechoslovak-Hungarian tariff war is generally admitted in non-agrarian circles in Czechoslovakia to be due largely to the unyielding attitude of the agrarians of that state in regard to the flour mixing law, and the import of foreign cattle.

The agrarians, being the strongest single parliamentary party, were able to carry the mixed corn law, according to which wheat flour for home consumption had to consist of 75 per cent inland and 25 per cent foreign wheat, and rye flour of 95 per cent inland and 5 per cent foreign rye.

Hungary, as a great wheat and flour exporting state, demanded an alteration in this law as a basis of discussion. Hungary was willing to agree to an increase in the minimum duties on grain and pigs, but the continuance of the flour-mixing law means the practical closing of the Czechoslovak market to Hungarian flour.

Czechoslovak industrial interests were definitely against the breaking off of trade negotiations with Hungary, and would have welcomed some concessions to Hungarian agriculture. Czechoslovakia stands to lose more than does Hungary from the present position, as it has had a decidedly favorable trade balance.

Hungary is now working for trade understandings with other states by granting them tariff reductions, which formerly were given only to Czechoslovakia, so that the industry of the latter state, especially raw materials, textiles, glass, paper, leather goods, etc., will lose a very important market.

The tariff difficulty deals a severe blow at economic equilibrium in central Europe, and retards still more any movement toward closer coöperation between these states; but it is confidently hoped that negotiations will shortly be reopened with Hungary, and some basis of mutual agreement found.

TARIFF WALLS, ARMS NAMED PEACE BARRIERS

(Continued from Page 1)

on the existing scale without creating a situation full of menace to good relations if not to peace," he declared. On no subject, he assured his audience, was public opinion in Great Britain more emphatic and more convinced than on that.

"Great Britain's sole concern," said Mr. Harris, "is for the preservation of peace and the promotion of coöperation among the nations of Europe." As a friend of all parties Great Britain profoundly mistrusted the development of alliances and "understandings" that tended to divide the continent into two hostile camps, he said. That danger, he said, could only be averted by a "resolute insistence that common membership in the League of Nations should be the governing factor in the policies of all European countries, as it was of Great Britain."

German Situation

Dr. Nathan analyzed the political and economic condition of Germany today, asserting that the key to an understanding of the whole situation is that Germany considers the terms of the Versailles treaty unjust and unfair. The Hitler movement is the latest instance of the intensity of this feeling, and whether its power will increase or fade, he declared, depends on whether the other nations take an open-minded attitude on the question of readjustment and revision.

The vast majority of Germans are opposed to rearmament of the nation, he said, but naturally they feel that the other signers of the Versailles Treaty should fulfill the terms which were forced upon Germany by disarming.

Discussing reparations, he said the Young plan would be a severe test of Germany's ability to pay, and that if it were unable to do so, there should be reduction, rather than a moratorium or postponement of payments. The worst feature of the economic situation in Germany, he said, is uncertainty, and a moratorium would only aggravate this.

Naturally Germany was desirous of a reduction of tariffs, since the present barriers were making almost impossible the foreign trade necessary if Germany is to pay its debts, Dr. Nathan said.

Disturbing Problem

Franco-Italian relations were called the most disturbing European problem from France's point of view by M. Denoyer. The center of the difficulties, he said, is the question of limitation of naval armament. Italy, he said, "obstinately insists on parity with France," a claim which "is inspired by a sentimental sense of national pride," and by the feeling on the part of the Fascist régime that its prestige is at stake, since the Italian Government obtained parity at Washington in 1921.

France based its claim to a superiority of cruisers and submarines on the fact that she has a longer shoreline than Italy, as well as having an enormous colonial empire. While some Frenchmen feel that a few concessions ought to be made to "the buoyant nationalism of the Facists," most believe that if concessions were once made on one point, demands ten times greater would be made by Italy on others, that "there is no reason, if Italy has to expand, why it should be at the expense of France." Whatever may be the development in the near future, M. Denover concluded, the danger of a war should not be emphasized.

"Mr. Mussolini, after saber-rattling speeches, recently declared that he would not start a war. In the case of France, it goes without saying. An important factor is that financially Italy is not now able to make a war. So long as she will not be financed by foreign bankers, no undue fear should be entertained."

Ancient Island Off Southern Tunisia Making Its Bid to Modern Travelers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ISLAND OF DJERBA, Tunisia—This beautiful island off the coast of southern Tunisia, not far from Gabès, is becoming a popular resort for those who seek the unusual amid picturesque and historic surroundings. It was known to the ancients as the island of the Lotus-Eaters.

The greater portion of its surface is a veritable garden of date palms, fig and olive trees, dotted with little villages of white, flat-roofed houses with domed mosques and marabouts. Fish are to be had in abundance.

The island has had a long and varied history, having been at different times in the hands of the Romans, the Normans of Sicily, the Aragonese, the Spaniards and the Turks. There is an old Spanish fort still in existence. The Romans made of the island a retreat for rest and quiet, and connected it with the mainland at El-Kantara, the ancient Mninx. This Roman causeway is still visible, and the French authorities are now considering the advisability of restoring it. French troops first occupied the island in 1881.

The population is about 50,000, for the most part Berbers of the Muhammadan faith. As in the time of the Carthaginians, the people are still principally weavers, potters, sailors and cultivators. The weavers and potters have preserved their ancient traditions. The sailors are descendants of the famous Barbary corsairs.

The cultivators living in the menzels, which are a sort of large fortified farm, have drilled numerous wells which provide water for plantations of about 500,000 olive trees, 1,200,000 palms, and 500,000 fruit trees. It is they who have made of the island a true "floating oasis." Lemon, orange and mandarine trees also grow in abundance, and rose and jasmine gardens are plentiful.

Two villages, entirely Jewish in population, are on the island near the ancient and venerated synagogue of La Griba. These people are said to be descended from Jews who came here at the time of the Babylonian captivity. The old rabbis follow the law as in Jerusalem, and are perfect types drawn from old Biblical pictures.

NICARAGUA REDUCES ITS NATIONAL DEBT

MANAGUA, Nicar., Jan. 23 (By U. P.)—Nicaragua's bonded indebtedness has been decreased by $525,000, or 12 per cent, during 1930, despite the world economic depression, Irving A. Lindberg, American Collector of Customs for Nicaragua, announced yesterday. Additional interest of $225,000 was paid to bondholders last year, also.

Although government revenues hypothecated to meet bond payments have decreased considerably, Mr. Lindberg said he anticipated no difficulty in meeting interest charges and amortization during 1931. Government officials expressed gratification at the large reduction in the national debt.

Minnesota 'Gag' Law Repeal Is Sought

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20—Bills have been introduced into both branches of Minnesota's Legislature calling for the repeal of the newspaper "gag" law under which county attorneys have the authority to secure the summary suppression of any publication.

Gov. Floyd B. Olson, in his inaugural address, declared that the possibilities of abuse under the "gag" law made it an unwise statute.

"The freedom of speech and the press should remain inviolate, and any law which constitutes an entering wedge into that inviolability is unsafe," he said. Before his election as chief executive of the State, Governor Olson served as Hennipen County prosecuting attorney and in that capacity invoked the law on two occasions. At the present time one of these cases is on appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

ALIEN REGISTRATION OPPOSED BY HEBREWS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (AP)—Rejection of a proposal to indorse an antilynching bill pending in Congress and the adoption of another resolution denouncing the Cable bill for registration of aliens were features of the closing session yesterday of the thirty-second biennial convention of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

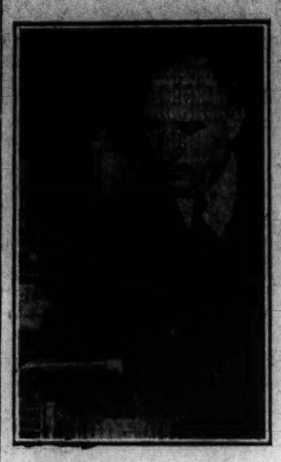
New members elected to the executive board of the union included Carl J. Kaffenburg of Boston. Ludwig Vogelstein of New York was reëleted chairman and received a gold cup in token of his long service.

UNDERSTAND LATINS, PLEA OF CUBAN

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 23 (AP)—A plea for a sympathetic understanding of the people of Latin America was made yesterday by Enrique C. Aquirre of Cuba, member of the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America, in an address before the Poor Richard Club.

He emphasized the necessity of study, which, he said, would enable business and political leaders of this country to understand more thoroughly the nature of Latin-American people.

No Waiters Needed Here



Both photos by Wide World

H. Russell Brand and One of His Inventions Which Cooks and Serves 750 Griddle Cakes an Hour.

Automatic Poached Egg Device Lacks Only a Mechanical Hen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A restaurant is opening here which will be the first to perform mechanically many of the operations which for thousands of years have been performed by hand in kitchens. In the window will be installed a machine that breaks an egg, poaches it, toasts a slice of bread, places the poached egg on the toast and both upon a plate.

Another machine will make wheat cakes automatically upon a revolving grill and serve them on a plate. The management plans to continue to introduce labor-saving devices until it builds up a chain of restaurants that are entirely automatic, minus waitresses, "buss" boys or dishwashers, and in which there will be no insanitation, improper ventilation, low speed nor tips.

Behind this ultra-manifestation of the machine age is a man who has spent 17 years devising the machinery to do this. But more important than the machinery is the system of control he has developed. Its theory, he holds, can be applied to almost any mechanism in which management is involved, from an automobile to a newspaper composing room.

Behind the man is a strange chain of experiences that has made him what he is—one who believes he has found the secret of accomplishing what others have talked about—the way to bring about the day in which machines will do most of the drudgery of the world and man will cultivate the finer things of life as he has never before been able to do.

The man's name is H. Russell Brand. His first public appearance was at the age of 2½ years as a drummer boy in the Brand troupe of Forepaugh's Circus. Since that time, when his senses first were attuned to the reactions of the external world, he has been in a constant state of adjusting himself to it—and now he intends to do a little adjusting of the world to himself. He predicts that when his mechanical restaurant gets started, it will prove its economy so rapidly that within a few years he will be opening a new restaurant somewhere in the United States at the rate of about one an hour.

That is the way he talks. He is sure of himself. He has thought about his machines and worked them out with a staff of some 75 mechanics and draftsmen until he is certain of their soundness. Now he is proceeding to prove his thought to the world.

Mr. Brand declared that through his devices he can serve better, cleaner food at a lower price than any other restaurant—half the price he said.

To understand the man who makes this claim it is necessary to know something about him. He left the circus business at the age of nine and found himself working in a boathouse in California. At the age of 15 he went to San Francisco and got a job as a carpenter. He went to night school to study mechanical drafting, and at 18 was a foreman. As a member of the carpenters' union he made the friendship of P. H. McCarthy, president of the Building Trades Council, who later became Mayor of San Francisco and who has remained a friend.

At 26, as general manager of a planing mill, he discovered that planing mills were run in such an unbusinesslike manner that it was impossible to tell operating costs. His board of directors put him on the carpet and quizzed him as to why the mill was losing money, but he had no data by which to answer, so he determined that he would make business automatically record its operations, that a check on its economies might always be available.

Then he studied accountancy, and between his practical experience and the knack of figures he picked up, he became an expert in putting new life into run-down businesses, earning at times as much as $150,000 a year as his share of the profits from economies he introduced. And then, 17 years ago, he gave that up to devote all his time developing his machines and his theory of mechanical control.

REICH DEMANDS POLISH PLEDGES FOR MINORITIES

(Continued from Page 1)

point of view. Dr. Grazynski has been responsible for many triumphs of Polish policy in Silesia and besides he has a close friend and associate in Marshal Pilsudski. Moreover, the Poles demand guarantees in return that Nationalist agitation in Germany favoring revision of eastern frontiers will not again embitter the situation.

With this apparent deadlock between the two governments it is difficult to envisage a solution, although Arthur Henderson, the British Foreign Secretary, in particular, has taken the responsibility of working out a compromise.

There is also a lack of agreement regarding the presidency of the disarmament conference. Dr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia, who was the first candidate, has been vetoed by the Italians. It is not even agreed whether the president shall be named now or upon the convening of the conference. The suggestion that Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, the American Ambassador to Great Britain, be invited to the presidency was an irresponsible trial balloon to which well-informed authorities here attach no importance.

It is not believed that the American Government would consent to accept such a heavy responsibility in the midst of the presidential campaign of 1932, not to mention the close association with the League of Nations necessitated by such a task. If Washington should indicate a willingness to have an American act as president there is some slight chance that the Council would agree.

It is apparently decided that Geneva is to be the seat of the conference, although this decision may not be announced until May. The date apparently will be the end of January or the beginning of February 1932 as previously anticipated.

COMMITTEES NAMED FOR WINCHESTER ARMS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—Two committees have been formed, it was announced today, to protect the interests of owners of bonds of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company of Delaware, one of the oldest ordnance companies in the United States, which was placed in the hands of receivers yesterday.

Announcement of the formation of the committees was accompanied by the statement that the organizers had the assurance of the deposit within the next three days of substantial amounts of two bond issues. Petitioners for the receivership said the company was solvent and that the action was taken to protect the creditors.

Better Movies Are Hinged on Public Support

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—That organized community support of the better films can be made impressive to representatives of the motion picture industry was brought out here yesterday in the course of an address at the opening of the seventh annual motion picture conference of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures.

The speaker was Mrs. Alonzo Richardson, secretary of the Atlanta (Ga.) Better Films Committee. She said that when word reached Atlanta that "Disraeli," with George Arliss, was to be shown at a local theater, the committee spread the information by means of 5000 personal telephone calls. This activity, together with other means employed to support the better films, resulted in "Disraeli" making so much money for the theater that the film was held beyond the time originally booked for it.

This statement came following an address by Albert Howson, scenario editor of Warner Brothers Pictures Corporation, in which he stated that his firm had not got its money back from "Disraeli" and didn't expect to. The industry needs to make such films, Mr. Howson declared, to maintain its prestige, and there would be more pictures of such quality if the people who were asking for better films would support them.

Mr. Howson declared that the only criterion the producers had to go on was the character of the films the public would pay for at the box office in numbers sufficient to show a profit.

He admitted that some of the sensational titles put on unobjectionable films with the object of drawing patrons to the box office might have the opposite effect with persons of conservative tastes. He believed there would be less of this sort of mistitling in the future.

Mrs. Richardson spoke of the necessity of discretion in the activities of committees working for better films in the community. She said there was a fine line that divided the committee from the theater's commercial rights that should not be crossed. If these rights are scrupulously respected, she said, successful coöperation between such committees and the film theaters is possible. The committee of which she is secretary has received written acknowledgement of this from an Atlanta theater management.

Wilton A. Barrett, executive secretary of the National Board of Review, presided. He said he believed that an artistic picture, strong in human appeal, could be a box-office success, and hinted that the general level of public taste possibly may be underestimated in discussions of motion pictures. In particular he stated that adults are not necessarily more discriminating than young people in their choice of film entertainment.

Trial of juvenile reviewers in the work of the board has proved, he said, that the taste of boys and girls of high school age was a good criterion of social values in the films.

The conference will continue through Jan. 24 at the Hotel Pennsylvania. The general topic this year is "The Community Plan of Motion Picture Support and Interest." Special topics will concern motion pictures for children, cultural uses of unusual films, and visual education.

$100,000 FOR RELIEF FUND

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—Walter S. Gifford, president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, yesterday announced that the Bell Telephone System is giving $100,000 to the Red Cross Relief Fund.

Insurance System Is Urged to Help Jobless in Future

(Continued from Page 1)

and employers and trade unions jointly.

Only $300,000 had been expended by all the companies having employment insurance down to 1928, while the joint funds of $7,361,000 had been expended from their inception to the end of 1928. He said that apparently unemployment insurance cannot become widespread except by legislation.

The large control that states and municipalities can exercise in effecting employment stability was illustrated by Leo Wolman, of the President's Commitee on Recent Economic Changes, who said that in 1927 public construction spent $3,400,000,000, ranking next in importance to the automobile industry.

"Public works," he said, "are in a position to affect profoundly both the course of business and of employment. If they are to serve as a balance, however, they must be available when they are most needed."

He recommended a pay-as-you-go policy for public works in prosperity times, in order to make for good bonding margins for release of projects in depressions.

He said the national pay roll in 1930 dropped $9,600,000,000, or 20 per cent, while the number of workers employed decreased from 26,700,000 to 22,200,000.

John Fahey, of Boston, member of Governor Ely's unemployment commission, said business men were being forced to a more critical examination for improvement and revision of business methods, and voiced the view that industry, if faced with the burden of unemployment insurance, might develop a policy of limiting the number of workers over 40. He urged that a special study be made of the purchasing power of public governments.

Miss Mary Gilson, of industrial Councillors, Inc., and Mr. Wolman discussed the foreign unemployment insurance plans under which 40,000,000 workers are being aided. Except for the government loan system in England, Mr. Wolman said, workers could not have survived 10 years of depression. Separation of relief and insurance features is now under consideration there, he added.

Miss Gilson said England was attempting to reach an actuarial basis, and denied that the existing system has caused depression among the workers. "It is lack of employment that caused their depression," she said.

Harvard Students Earn More During 1929-30

Harvard students earned $368,029.53 during the academic year 1929-30, it was announced yesterday by R. T. Sharpe, acting secretary of the students' employment bureau. This figure exceeds the student earnings for 1928-29 by more than $56,000, and represents an increase due to the recent changes and policies of the bureau.

Partially because of the decrease in the number of jobs available, and partially because of the increase in applicants for assistance, the scope of work generally enfered into by students has undergone considerable change. Out of nearly 1800 students registered in the bureau, 800 were placed in positions last year. Jobs that were commonly filled by students have been given over to outsiders, to families in need and as a consequence, it has been necessary to seek new fields.

One of the most recent of these changes is the function of an entertainment bureau, composed of a group of students with experience in a variety of fields to assist in handling the calls for student entertainers. The personnel of this bureau consists of several musicians, who furnish either classical or dance music; two ventriloquists, a harmonica player, magicians, clog dancers, mountain climbers and foreign students, prepared to lecture on their native lands with illustrations.

The Harvard Employment Bureau's financial report on the surface seems smaller than would warrant when compared with the reports of other colleges, but this is due principally to the university's policy not to allow students to compete with Cambridge merchants. They may not establish campus agencies for tailoring, insurance, magazines, restaurants, valetier service, and the like, as has been done at New Haven, Columbia and elsewhere.

Oil Producers Ask Help in California

LONG BEACH, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP)—Producers in the Signal Hill oil field petitioned the major gasoline companies today to come to their assistance, saying they were left without a market when Richfield Oil Company of California canceled its bonus contracts this week, following receivership.

The producers, after a conference with the field umpire, Neal H. Anderson, last night, sent telegrams to Standard, Union, Shell, Texas and associated oil companies and the General Petroleum Company, requesting a meeting between them and representatives of producers next Monday to discuss relief measures.

The Richfield Company now is storing the field output, estimated to range between 12,000 and 30,000 barrels a day. Its offer to act as a broker was rejected, the producers saying they hoped to obtain a regular market with stable prices.

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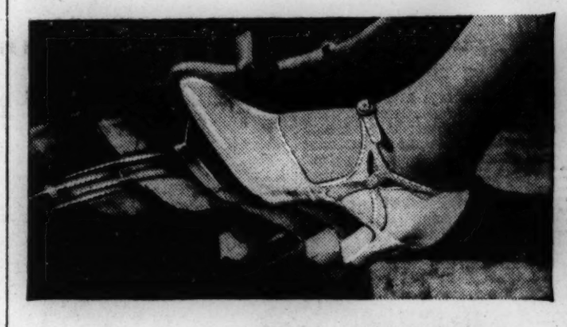

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Persian Exhibition in London

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

THE International Exhibition of Persian Art, opened in the galleries of the Royal Academy Jan. 7, will remain open at Burlington House till Feb. 28.

While it is an exhibition that makes its own appeal to specialists and archæologists, the general impression at present is that it lacks the numan appeal of the previous displays of western art.

Splendor of decoration is the feature of the exhibition, particularly fine being the array of carpets, but lovely as these are in their color and patterning, it is impossible to complete the circuit of the exhibition without experiencing a certain feeling of oppression.

Why?

A distinguished critic gave the answer at the press view, when, asked by a colleague what he thought of the display, he replied laconically, "Slavework."

That explains just the difference we feel between the art of a free people like the Greeks, and that produced under the régime of Oriental despots. The tiled architecture, the carpets, the pottery, all these make an appeal as decoration; but there is no uplift in them as there is in the finest western art.

Archæological Interest

Much of the exhibition is of archæological rather than artistic interest. In the first room a leading feature is the set of cases containing bronze ornaments found last year at Luristan. These are mysterious in date and origin. Experts say loosely that they date from 1400 to 400 B. C., and though found on the soil of what is now Persia, they have little to do with Persian art. Their general character is Scythian, but some see Hittite characteristics in certain items.

In the same room is a group of archaic pottery from Susa, and specimens of early sculpture, casts and originals. These are closely related to Assyrian sculpture, and it is noticeable that the so-called "Two Achæmenid Warriors" in the stone relief from Berlin are distinctly Semitic types. Therefore, though this relief comes from Persepolis, and is dated about the fifth or sixth century B. C., it must be regarded far more as Babylonian than as Persian.

On the other hand, the bronze figure of the gold-winged ibex—presumably the handle of a large vase—catalogued as Achæmenid fifth century B. C., is clearly Hellenistic, as the human mask at the feet of the animal clearly reveals. Similarly in the next gallery, devoted to Sasanian and early Islamic art, we are confronted by objects revealing influences from East and West, from India to Greece.

Meeting Ground of the Arts

These early rooms prepare us for the fact that the art interest of Persia was as a meeting ground for other art influences. The Persians themselves originated relatively little, but they adapted and developed the products of other races.

In Gallery III we jump straightway into what is generally recognized to be the great period of Persian art, the sixteenth century, which produced the carpets hung on the walls, while on the center of the floor is the great silk carpet from the closely guarded shrine of Shah Abbas II in the mosque at Qum.

Beyond this room, in the Octagonal Hall, hang four precious textiles—a sixteenth century medallion carpet from northwest Persia and the pendant of the famous Ardabil carpet, both lent by Sir Joseph Duveen, a sixteenth century Animal carpet, lent by the Polish Government, and the famous "Emperor carpet," lent by Mrs. Rockefeller McCormick of Chicago.

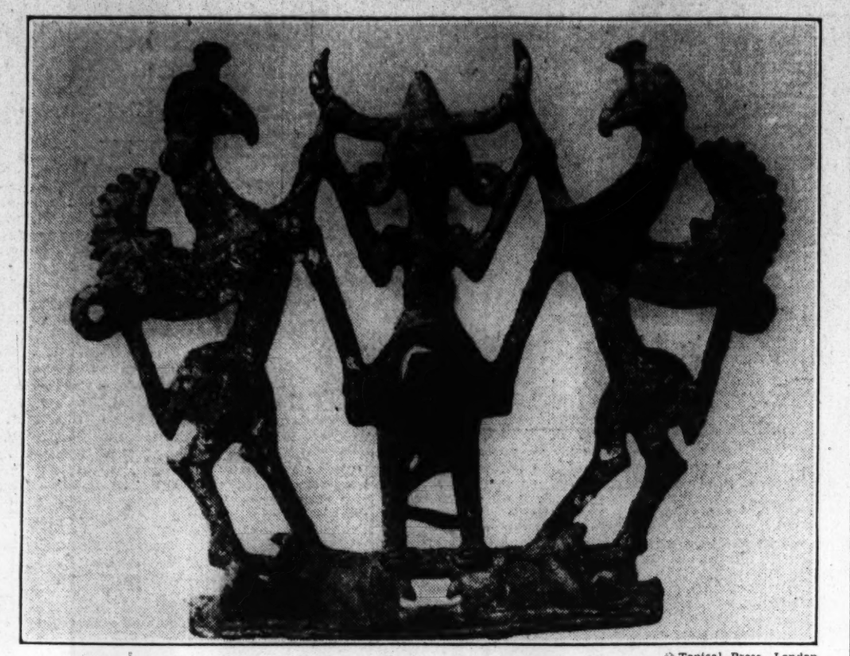
To this must be added a splendid array of the so-called "Polish" carpets in Gallery VIII, carpets of gold and silver thread, intended mostly as gifts to European monarchs. Unquestionably in these carpets, with their ingenious designs and lovely harmony of color, Persian art reaches its high-water mark.

To say that the exhibition has some of the characteristics of a rug store may sound an unkind comment, but since the intervening galleries are furnished mostly with hanging carpets and cases of pottery, there is a certain monotony in the display. Among the pottery the finest examples artistically are the turquoise and cobalt faïence which are very beautiful and distinguished in their cool color schemes.

The quaintly decorated Rhages (or Rayi) pottery rarely rises above peasant art in its draftsmanship, and it is not till we come to the miniatures in the Tenth Gallery that we perceive evidence of that calligraphic drawing which Persia learned from China as a result of the Mongol invasion of the thirteenth century. Indeed, it would appear to be in the blending of Saracenic or Muhammadan with Chinese influences that what we know as Persian art was born.

The most ambitious piece of reconstruction in connection with this exhibition is the model, one-third the size of the original, of the portal of the Masjid-i-Shah at Isfahan. There is a reproduction on canvas of the blue and white tiled coloring of the original with its "stalactite" design, and in front a circular sheet of black glass copies the pool outside this famous mosque.

Nobody will deny that this exhibition contains a number of beautiful things and still more interesting things. It proves the Persians to have possessed first-class craftsmen, cunning designers, rare colorists and expert weavers. But, apart from the carpets and perhaps the tiles, there is nothing here that has not been done as well and rather better by other countries. It is preposterous to claim, as some have done, that Persia's contribution to art is in any way comparable to that of Greece. In ceramics, sculpture, drawings and many other things, Persia has made far less contribution to the world than China. Had less arrogant claims been made on behalf of this Persian exhibition, there would have been less likelihood of visitors experiencing disappointment.



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Cheek Plaque on a Bit From Luristan (1000-500 B. C.), From the Collection of A. Upham Pope, Shown at International Exhibition of Persian Art at the Royal Academy, London.

Of Many Things

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

New York

EVELYN LAYE'S cool English beauty, sweet singing and winning smile make her first American film, "One Heavenly Night," interesting. In this United Artists' picture she is cast as a flower girl in a Budapest music hall. When Fifi, chief attraction at the hall, is banished for a country sojourn by the police for inciting riots, she engages the flower girl to rusticate in her stead. In the country, the flower girl, transformed by fine raiment into a stately lady, receives an offer of marriage from a wealthy count, played and sung by John Boles. The camera man has supplied some melting effects in dark velvet and ivory tones.

Douglas Fairbanks

Douglas Fairbanks' own contribution is the saving element in the film confection called "Reaching for the Moon." His vigor, his high spirits, his talent for concentrating on the emotion of the moment and his wall-climbing abilities lend zest and wholesomeness to a story of shipboard romance that is rather too heavily scented with Manhattan night club fancies. Bebe Daniels, who can represent normal feminine types delightfully, has the task of trying to make a snippy, wealthy idler sympathetic. Photographically she is always pictorial.

Henri Rousseau

At the Marie Harriman Gallery are 31 paintings by Henri Rousseau, mostly loans. Interest centers in "Rain," a large painting of a jungle scene, with leaves and reeds drawn with Pre-Raphaelite precision and enjoyment, and all driven forward slantingly by the storm, as if following the line of flight taken by the tiger who is plunging for shelter. Rousseau often attained to a mystic tone in his handling of blues and reds, and it is his color as well as his crisp modeling that make his naive and devoted still-lifes of flowers a perennial pleasure. He usually succeeded with his rendering of tropical vegetation, which he often painted from memory, even when he could not quite bring off the drawing of his figures, as in "A Stroll in the Forest."

"Pop" Hart

All sorts of honors are being heaped upon "Pop" Hart, artist and traveler, now in Cuba. In New York his friends are exchanging stories about him. Some years ago in Munich he bought a walking stick, of which he was inordinately proud. One night when he was asleep a joker abstracted the stick from "Pop's" room, removed the ferrule, cut off an inch and replaced the ferrule. This was repeated on several nights following. One morning "Pop" came up to his friends in a café beaming. "Do you know, fellers, this is the greatest climate in the world. Since I've been here I've grown at least three inches!"

The Theater Guild

"Much Ado About Nothing" has been dropped from this season's production plans by the Theater Guild of New York. It is stated that the Shakespearean revival could not be made ready in time to fit in with the touring program that has been laid out for Lynn Fontanne and Alfred Lunt, who were to appear in it, and who are to begin visits to several cities in March in the drama they are now acting in New York, "Elizabeth the Queen."

Joe Cook Said It

For years we have waited for somebody to give expression to one of our least articulate emotions. Often have we fussed inwardly when a waiter set before us a plate of food, once good, that had been ruined in the kitchen. Joe Cook says the ambtion of his life is to cook a meal for a restaurant cook.

Strange Indeed

At one of the occasional showings of the Alaskan film, "Nanook of the North," at the Museum of Natural History in New York, a boy of five remarked to his mother, after seeing those children of the arctic tumble about in their furs for half an hour: "How can they be so cold, when I'm so hot?"

Metropolitan Museum of Art

A collection of nearly 400 pieces of early American furniture, glass, hooked rugs and miscellaneous objects og quality, has been given anonymously to the Metropolitan Museum of Art and will be shown in a special exhibition in the American Wing beginning Feb. 16, in the assembly and ballroom that have been brought from Alexandria, Va. There are 18 clocks in this collection. A valued acquisition is a terra cotta Tanagra statuette, the gift of Mrs. Saidie Adler. A collection of 120 Russian ikons, which was recently described in these columns when it was seen in Boston, is on view at the museum until Feb. 23.

Gauguin Frescoes

Two frescoes, now on view at the Fifty-sixth Street galleries, were done by Gauguin in 1889 before he went to Tahiti, it is believed. The subjects are Jeanne d'Arc and a goose. It is stated that these frescoes were found five years ago under the wall paper of a room formerly occupied by Gauguin in Brittany. E. C. S.

San Francisco Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

San Francisco

AN EXHIBITION of paramount interest has been that of work of Diego Rivera, enough of which has been assembled from various sources to fill three of the major galleries of the California Palace of the Legion of Honor. Oils, water colors and drawings lent by private collectors and a consignment from the Mexican Government have been brought together in one of the most complete and satisfying collections of Rivera's work held in the United States.

More than 100 drawings and water colors and approximately 40 paintings show the wide scope of Rivera's achievement. Several of the canvases of Rivera's Parisian period (ca. 1913) are dominated by the influence of cubism. They are powerful in color and have that same breadth and vitality that one feels in his work today.

The year 1918 produced, in "Landscape of Le Piquey," a foliated and interwoven composition, earmarked Rousseau. The year 1929 gave canvases of Russian content, and two of the finest paintings in the present exhibition, that of "Mexican Women Bathing," lent by Miss Frances Toor, editor of Mexican Folkway, and "Mother and Child," belonging to the permanent collection of Mills College. Another painting of note is "Flower Day," which was one of the purchase prize paintings of the Pan-American exhibition held at the Los Angeles museum, and now in that museum's permanent collection.

Almost Overpowering

Rivera's paintings in many cases are almost overpowering. They seem to be fragments of mural conceptions confined in frames. From the massiveness and almost brutal force of his paintings one turns to drawings and water colors so delicate and sensitive that it seems unbelievable that they are the same man's work. Of this group are 48 sketches in pencil and water color wash, done in Russia while Rivera was executing a commission for the Soviet Government. These depict Russian life and Russian types. Ten sketches are of designs for his murals for the Soviet Gymnasium in Moscow.

Another significant group is that owned by the California School of Fine Arts, studies of heads and hands in sanguine, details for frescoes for the Ministry of Education in Mexico City. Two crayon drawings from the collection of Miss Eva Frank of New York are of exceptional quality.

The exhibition as a whole establishes without a doubt the monumental importance of Rivera's work. Its scope manifests the versatility of the artist and his understanding and flexibility in relation to his media.

A gallery adjoining the Rivera exhibition is devoted to the work of William Earl Musick, who has come here from Mexico to assist Rivera in his frescoes. Musick is a pupil of Rivera, and is also an art teacher in Chicago. The water colors of Musick are landscapes, the major portion representing scenes in New and Old Mexico.

Art of Photography

Photography as a fine art is epitomized in the work of Edward Weston, whose exhibition, a duplicate of that shown at the Delphic Studios, New York, is at the Vickery, Atkins & Torrey Galleries.

Mr. Weston has eschewed the romantic, and gives, without trickery or subterfuge, the simple and homely things of life. The camera in the hands of Mr. Weston is a plastic medium. It registers his impressions in wide range, from the delicate and wraithlike tracery of kelp to the sturdy and massive cross section of a gnarled tree trunk. But beyond the mastery of medium lies the fine perception of the artist in the selection of the essentials which he brings to his photographs in much the same manner that the painter lays out his composition on canvas or paper.

Hamilton Wolf

The Art Center of San Francisco wisely chose the paintings of Hamilton A. Wolf for its first one-man show. The impression one receives upon entering the galleries is of strength, sincerity and dignity. Underlying this there is a wide scope of the imaginative thought, working to achieve a structural design. This is solidly built on form, with richness of color distributed throughout the compositions.

One realizes that Wolf never repeats himself, because every new subject presents a problem that calls for a different method of approach. Never content with what has been accomplished, he chooses a new path each time. He borrows from no one, and so remains himself.

Current Films

Since much of the space in these weekly lists will be needed to keep the names of some of the more commendable films in mention, comment on trashy, vulgar and antisocial motion pictures may appear in only one issue, if at all. These lists are offered as information merely, not in recommendation of any film. According to box-office reports, the leading motion pictures in present popularity in the larger centers of the United States include "Little Caesar," "The Criminal Code," "Paid," "The Man Who Came Back" and "Min and Bill."

For Adults

Little Caesar. Gangster melodrama, with the chief malefactor—strongly played by Edward G. Robinson—getting due punishment this time. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. helps supply romantic interest, with Glenda Farrell.

Reducing. Marie Dressler and Polly Moran as quarrelsome sisters, with a serious bit on the end for Miss Dressler. Otherwise, rowdy fun in a beauty shoppe. With Anita Page, William Collier Jr., Lucien Littlefield, Sally Eilers and William Bakewell.

Reaching for the Moon. Douglas Fairbanks plays a youth irresistible in Wall Street and in lovemaking. With Bebe Daniels.

One Heavenly Night. Evelyn Laye's cool ladylikeness and sweet singing in a sophisticated story of Hungarian town and country life.

Morocco. With Gary Cooper and Marlene Dietrich in an emotional drama of exiles in Africa. Adolphe Menjou's nonchalance as a European gallant is matched by Miss Dietrich's quiet humor. Handsomely photographed.

Devil to Pay. Ronald Colman in a Frederick Lonsdale story of a returning prodigal who demands the best of everything. With Loretta Young.

Kiss Me Again. Changed name of "Mlle. Modiste," with Bernice Claire, and interesting to Victor Herbert music fans.

The Royal Family. Histrionics and domesticity among actors, with Ina Claire, Fredric March, Henrietta Crosman and Mary Brian.

For the Family

Lightnin'. With Will Rogers as the humorous keeper of a hotel on the California-Nevada line. He defeats the plots of some rascals who could separate him from his property and wife.

Part-Time Wife. Misleading box-office title of a pleasant comedy of domestic misunderstandings and reconciliations, with Tommy Clifford as a caddy and his dog assisting. Edmund Lowe and Lelia Hyams play the leads well.

Tom Sawyer. Jackie Coogan as the hero of Mark Twain's classic of boyhood. John Cromwell directed a good cast that includes Mitzi Green, Junior Durkin, Clare Blandick and Tully Marshall.

With Byrd at the South Pole. Entertaining and instructive picture of adventurous exploration.

Check and Double Check. Amos 'n' Andy of radio popularity in a conventional comedy that has its moments.

Rango. Sumatran jungle scenes.

Disraeli. George Arliss's acting in an entertaining comedy of historical intrigue.

The Silent Enemy. Ojibway Indian life.

Lincoln. Griffith's new film.

Danger Lights. Railroad melodrama.

Charley's Aunt. Knockabout fun.

The Big Trail. Pioneers of the American West.

Call of the Flesh. Misleading box-office title of Spanish romance, with Ramon Novarro's fine singing and acting.

Father's Son. A simple, human story, with Lewis Stone, Irene Rich and Leon Janney.

Toledo Art Notes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, O.—The Toledo Museum of Art recently announced the acquisition of one of Filippino Lippi's finest paintings, "The Adoration of the Child."

On an octagonal panel the Virgin is depicted, clad in a rich blue mantle over a red undergarment, kneeling before the infant Jesus, who reclines against the knee of a genuflecting angel. The foreground, with its flowers and foliage, has the opulence of a tapestry, while in the background are the stately arches of a Renaissance portico, through which may be seen a delicately painted landscape. The masterpiece comes from the Paris collection of Gustave Dreyfus, and previously was in that of Charles Timball, who acquired it in Florence about 1851. It was procured for the Toledo museum through the Edward Drummond Libbey fund.

Also especially worthy of note is a characteristic Rubens, "The Holy Family," in which the masterful drawing and glowing color of the Flemish artist are markedly in evidence. The large canvas was presented to the museum by its president, Arthur J. Secor.

Other recent accessions are Jean Jacques Henner's "Mary Magdalen at the Tomb of Our Savior," which hung in the Metropolitan Museum of Art for many years as a loan, and a landscape by Jacob van Ruysdael, both of which are gifts of Mr. Secor. The Henner has been reproduced so widely that it probably is one of the best known paintings in America. The Ruysdael is done in the smooth, careful manner that characterized the Dutch master's later period, when a conscious striving for romantic effect had modified the virile and sometimes rugged realism apparent in earlier work. A note of bright color is introduced in a tiny group of figures attributed to the brush of Wouwerman, who so often collaborated with Ruysdael. At any rate, the figures are grouped close to a white horse—which is almost equivalent to Wouwerman's signature.

Recent acquisitions, too, are nine representative paintings by Picasso, Fresnaye, Soutine, Bérard, Pascin, Chirico, Bonnard, Mintschine and Jacob. Pablo Picasso is represented by "The Blind Man," a product of his "blue period." Executed in gouache, the work is distinguished by stern power of line and gravely beautiful color. "Portrait of Georges de Miré" shows to advantage Roger de la Fresnaye's solidity of form, happy informality and shrewd use of color. Soutine's "Color Arrangement" is an interesting, rhythmic abstraction, designed with dash and verve. Effulgent blues and brilliant white enliven a mosaic of deep reds and an interplay of shaded yellows and greens. "Seated Girl," by Pascin, is marked by a soft roundness in its clouds of color, its deft modeling and in a velvety line that frames areas of the canvas.

At once whimsical in idea and admirable in achievement is Giorgio de Chirico's "Self-Portrait." With sparkling eye the artist half turns from a bust of himself, painted in the marble style he has mastered so well. Rich and colorful painting of the artist's face contrasts dramatically with the less animate representation of the bust.

Pierre Bonnard's expansive canvas, "The Abduction of Europa," is an audacious essay in which broken-color impressionism is vitalized by a note of richness achieved by a subtle, rapid crayon. Here sun and air pulse mistily in a scene resplendent with color that has been laid on in unexpected, dazzling combinations.

From the easel of Mintschine comes "Vue de Paris," broadly drawn with curving lines and stabs of color which, at the proper distance from the spectator, resolve into a rational and recognizable panorama of streets, shops, trees, posters, billboards and tall buildings.

Least understandable of the lot is Max Jacob's almost grotesque "Christ Entering Jerusalem," which, perhaps, is best dismissed as a highly unconventional though probably sincere effort.

A striking study is Bérard's "Portrait of a Man in Blue." Directness, unimpeded by detail, lends force to the painting.

John Sloan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—That the development of the artist continues unabated throughout his career is abundantly proved in the art of the American painter John Sloan, who, with Yasuo Kuniyoshi and Max Weber, is holding an exhibition at the Little Gallery of Contemporary Art at the New Students League.

The majority of the paintings by Sloan are executed in gesso, a medium with which he, Thomas Benton, and a few other artists have been experimenting during the last two years. Nudes have been used for subject matter. Intense color quality is coupled with appreciation for form in the handling of the figures and their environments. Flesh tones are a warm, almost ruddy gold, and are played against red, orange and blue, either in combination or separately in background treatment. In some respects form that one may feel in a Renoir nude.

Sloan's career as glimpsed in the the experiment achieves sense of living present exhibition has been an interesting one. His "Election Night" is included as an example of his earlier development, when he was still painting under the influence of a dark palette. But the composition has a stirring, vivid quality, and is treated with a striking angularity quite in accord with later art developments. "Election Night" is one of a long succession of canvases based upon the comedy and tragedy of manners of the American streets and of American life. Sloan began his career as a newspaper cartoonist and was, in consequence, brought in direct contact with all sorts and conditions of men.

The dark pigments of "Election Night" disappear in Sloan's "Washington Square," which is what one might consider a transition canvas between the old and the new theories of pigmentation. It lacks the vigor of the earlier satire, and lacks also the intense vitality of the experiments of the last two years.

There is in Sloan's work a sanity of viewpoint and an appreciation of fundamentals that give one confidence in his experimentation, and that lead one to feel that an artist who has achieved maturity without allowing his ideas to become set in a mold is a man of originative power and receptive intelligence.

Neither in the work of Kuniyoshi nor in that of Max Weber does one feel this union of vivid new ideas with the basic appreciation for fundamentals that is the heritage of art through the ages.

Included in the exhibition also are several animal studies in stone by John Flannagan, and a typical female head by Epstein. D. G.

'The Sea Gull'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The management of the Goodman Theater, having discarded Mr. Coward's "Hay Fever" in favor of high art, set upon its stage "The Sea Gull" by Anton Chekhov. In order to do justice to a work which, whatever may be its limitations, is one of the masterpieces of the Russian theater, Maurice Gnesin, at the head of the Goodman company, made a new translation of Chekhov's text.

This version evidently has been intended to make a special appeal to American tastes; to bring, as it were, the atmosphere of Michigan Avenue into Peter Sorin's country house. It would seem, however, that the power of Chekhov's play depends largely upon the association of the action and persons in it with Russian trends of thought, and an attempt to flavor it with alien ingredients makes but little for success. "The Sea Gull," however, is—like so much other Russian art—a gloomy work. Sorrow and impending tragedy brood over all its scenes, even over those in which the author endeavored to take a lighter view of life.

The Goodman company gives, in the main, an effective reading of the play. Apparently in conformity with its practice of importing guest performers for important parts, the theater brought Mrs. Karen Nielsen Stevenson into the cast to play Arkadina, the shallow mother of Constantine Treplieff. Mrs. Stevenson, a Danish actress who has lived for two decades in the United States, does well with her rôle, giving it the essential air of capricious triviality. Larger opportunities come the way of Katherine Krug, whose indubitable talent for the theater is made manifest in the playing of Nina, the young girl whose destiny walks inexorably into the shadowy paths of woe. Constantine is done in the juvenile manner by William Brenton, and Trigorin, the famous author who captures and breaks the heart of the hapless Nina, is played with no little distinction by Harry Mervis. Smaller parts are effectively set forth by Kent Smith, Florence Williams, Butler Mandeville, Earl Macdonald, Carl Kroenke and others. F. B.

Brooklyn International Show

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

FOR the sixth time the Brooklyn Museum is holding its International Biennial Water Color Exhibition. Pastels and drawings are also included, as well as 77 examples of the work of the Brooklyn Society of Miniature Painters.

The society's medal of honor went to Margaret Foote Hawley for her portrait of Mrs. William Morley. The complete show will contain something like 800 items.

The section reserved for German pictures was vacant at the time this review was written, as these water colors were still in the customs. There are small groups representing England, France, Hungary and Austria, with the majority of space given over to sections devoted to painters working in Santa Fe, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Washington, and many scattered places.

* * *

Small as the French showing is, it represents the utmost diversity, from the meticulous drawing of B. Boutet de Monvel's portraits, with their reticent use of color, to Salvado's personal, bewhiskered limning of character. Paul Emile Pajoy imitates the hard edges and naïve coloring of old prints in two marines, and Signac offers his familiar gayly spotted seaside scenes. Other Frenchmen go in for such tired themes as dull evenings in low cafés and hollow revelry in Montmartre alleys. Others indulge in arbitrary elongations of the human form, and distort the arm placements to make the figure fit into some arbitrary and obscure theory of design. In the midst of much that savors of Parisian æsthetic weariness, it is a pleasure to turn to the neatly drawn and ingeniously decorative animal subjects of James Butler, and the masterful use of colored forms in third dimensional compositions by Vlaminck.

The flower of the English section is provided by Edmund Blampied. Here is an artist with no theory to thump the tub for, an artist who long ago passed the elementary art stage of description and the forcible feeding that sometimes passes for interpretation, and gives us beauty in his evocations of elusive effects of colored light playing about the forms of fat and patient horses at work with the kelp gatherers of the Isle of Jersey. Lintott Barnard reveals the vinegar touch in his satirical portrait, "The Dowager." Among the few Hungarian pictures in place were the folk scenes of Jane Kende, sprightly in their all-over patterns.

* * *

The dark hues that Pierre Brissaud of the French section uses legitimately for dramatic effects appears too often throughout this exhibition as a whole as a seeming evasion of the problems of drawing and color. Not so did Zorn resort to murky areas in his pictures—always the form was there to start with. Here one sees, over and over, the thick tone and the scumbled contour—sheer dodging of the need for sound structure. Too often, too, do these paintings deal with topical trivialities, a sure sign of lack of ideas when resort must be made to description.

Beyond imitation, beyond interpretation are the paintings of Olive Rush of the Santa Fe group. Her vaporous and selective improvisations from nature show that she has caught those intimations of non-descriptive charm that the old Chinese painters knew so well. Charles Barrow brings to nature a feeling for design in his isolation of color areas in "Autumn." Understanding of form is manifest in Mary Cecil Alden's row of Negroes in "Sun Bath."

* * *

Without attempting a comprehensive study of everything on view, one pauses with profit before Frank G. Applegate's well-considered mountain forms, Willard Nash's color sleight-of-hand in "Coal Chute Lamy," Jack Van Ryder's evanescent illustrations of life on the western plains, Frank L. Wilcox's subtle feeling for modeling forms in color, C. W. Broemel's feeling for mass harmonics, Eliot O'Hara's atmospheric harbor scenes. J. E. Costigan's economy of statement in "Woman With Two Goats," Jack Sparrow's humorous reporting of Jerusalem types, "Pop" Hart's dramatic coloration in "Oasis," Salvator Pinto's discovery of repetitive accents in the unlovely spectacle called "Bathers," Alexander Portnorff's clever use of primary tonalities, Catherine Morris Wright's pictorial transcriptions of nature, and Annette Tisch's sure feeling for the streaming line in "Cypress and Live Oak."

Then there is the form of a brown suspension bridge against a background of green towers in F. Fornol's "New York," William J. Whittemore's responsiveness to color in "Domes of the Kremlin," Eric Goldberg's large feeling for forms in space in "Collioure," Kai Golzsche's command over materials to the end of evolving a design that is instinct with symmetry in "Deer at Rest," the aspiration and color balance in Jean Jacques Pfister's "Morning, Zion National Park," and Winold Reiss's eloquence of line in his St. Helena figures of Negro boys.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

Chicago Opera in Review

By Felix Borowski

CHICAGO

THERE can be no doubt that the season of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, which closes here Jan. 24, has been in many respects the most interesting given by the organization for a number of years.

Some of the attractiveness that has accrued to it has been a result of the enterprise of the management in putting forward new works—even if the works themselves have not proved to be of momentous worth.

Some of it, too, has been due to the really notable excellence of the German repertory and of the singers who set it forth.

It cannot be said that the public response to the alluring prospects held out by the company at the beginning and during the course of the season has been financially encouraging to the directors. Certain operas have been well patronized, but there have been others at which the vast spaces of the Civic Opera House have yawned with vacant seats. The company opens its annual tour with a two weeks' season in Boston, beginning Jan. 26.

The dramatic compositions that were presented to Chicago for the first time were Moret's "Lorenzaccio," which opened the season, and Hamilton Forrest's "Camille." Neither made an indelible impression. "Lorenzaccio" was the work of a composer who possessed technical ability, but who had nothing of any great importance to say. The opera had been given a few performances in Paris 10 years ago, and Vanni-Marcoux had first sung the title rôle. It was he, presumably, who persuaded the management of the local organization to stage the opera in Chicago; but the past history of the Chicago opera teaches—if it teaches nothing else—that it is hazardous to trust the opinions of singers when new operas are to be taken in hand.

Forrest's "Camille"

Mr. Forrest's "Camille" had a more definite reason for its presentation. The young composer is a local product and, as such, might well be expected to evoke local interest. Moreover, his opera, borrowed, as to its plot, from the play upon which Verdi also constructed his "Traviata," was striking for the manner in which an old story had been turned into something new. Clearly Mr. Johnson, who guides the destinies of the company, was justified in believing that "Camille" might be expected to interest the town. And it did. The first performance of the work drew one of the largest audiences of the season, and applause was liberal and, apparently, sincere. It is a matter for regret, however, that Mr. Forrest's gifts as a composer are of a minor order. His libretto shows no little understanding of the theater, but his music, aimless and wandering, shows none at all.

The most brilliant productions were of operas that had been given in Chicago in earlier days. Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg" was, in certain respects, the high-water mark of the Chicago Civic Opera Company's activities since it began its existence 20 years ago. The German singers—particularly the women—were admirable, and Egon Pollak, who prepared and directed the performance, left nothing to be desired in the matter of musical reading. It must be said, too, that the management of the stage in "Die Meistersinger," as in other works, was notably adroit.

Scarcely less excellent was the performance of Smetana's "Die Verkaufte Braut." This sparkling little masterpiece had been studied with care and was given the fluency and lightness of touch that it needs to make it appealing to the eye and ear.

Other Works

The other works were drawn from the standard repertory, but it is interesting to note that operas which in former seasons had been more or less frequently repeated were heard this season only once or sometimes twice. "Aïda," for instance, has been given only once, but it is only just to stay that the interpretation was one of brilliant worth. Massenet's "La Navarraise" was offered, with "Le Jongleur de Notre Dame," ostensibly to give Miss Garden an opportunity to appear on the same evening in two contrasted rôles. For her, too, Alfano's "Resurrection" was revived, but the work, which in former years, was one of the Civic Opera's triumphal discoveries, evoked only moderate support. One performance was accorded "Pelléas et Mélisande." Puccini, too, was less popular—with the management at least—than in previous years, but Verdi apparently held his own. In Chicago "Il Trovatore" is still "sure fire."

It has been Wagnerian music drama that has been the glory of the season. "Die Meistersinger" already has been referred to, but superb performances were given to "Die Walküre," to "Tristan und Isolde," to "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin." Excellent also were the representations of Strauss's "Rosenkavalier." Little fault could be found with the reading given to Beethoven's "Fidelio," yet that opera never has been able to interest the Chicago public, and should there have been any virtue in staging a neglected masterpiece—if "Fidelio" can really be considered a masterpiece—that virtue has been its own reward.

The Artists

The singing has been in general of considerable excellence. Of the newcomers, the work of Lotte Lehmann evoked well-deserved applause. Much of the excellence of the German performances was due to her artistry. Maria Rájdl, a younger artist, replaced Mme. Lehmann, after that vocalist left, in "Die Meistersinger" and other operas, and disclosed much promise. Paul Althouse, also new to the company, was heard in only a few performances, but he brought beautiful singing and sensitive acting to Wagner's "Die Walkütre." Oscar Colsaire made an excellent impression as David in "Die Meistersinger" and a somewhat less excellent one as Pinkerton in "Madam Butterfly." Another of the new tenors—Mario Laurence—scarcely survived an unfortunate début, for he was presented only once.

The baritones, particularly those from the German contingent, were admirable to see and hear. Hans Hermann Nissen made a singularly poetic figure of Hans Sachs in "Die Meistersinger," and, as Wotan, was more effective than many of the company's other baritones have been. It is a pity that Nissen was unable to appear with the company on its tour. Rudolf Bockelmann, who succeeded him, also accomplished superior labors, and the same may be said of Eduard Habich, whose Beckmesser in "Die Meistersinger" was a remarkable characterization of one of the most difficult parts in all dramatic song.

Many of the artists who appeared with the company in earlier seasons were still with it in this. Mme. Raisa fell vocally below the standard that she had set in previous years. Miss Garden was responsible for much of the success that waited upon the first performance of "Camille," for, whatever may be said for or against her singing, the Scottish artist is a dominating personality. Her retirement from the company—if it takes place—will mean the loss to it of a unique theatrical intelligence.

Mmes. Leider and Olszewska again gave by their fine singing and effective histrionism beautiful distinction to the German works, and polished singing in various operas was set forth by Charles Hackett, Tito Schipa and John Charles Thomas. Vanni-Marcoux, not less potent a dramatic power than Mary Garden, made an arresting effect as Iago in "Otello" and was scarcely less remarkable in other rôles.

There should not be forgotten, in summing up the season, the labors of the conductors, Egon Pollak, Emil Cooper and Roberto Moranzoni, who brought about many a performance of sterling merit; nor should there be left unmentioned the valuable services of the new stage director, Dr. Erhardt, whose skill made the stage pictures alluring to the eye.

Above, Left to Right—Egon Pollak, Conductor of the German Repertory of the Chicago Civic Opera Company; Claudia Muzio as Desdemona in "Otello"; Alice Mock as Oscar in "A Masked Ball."

Below—A Scene From Act I of "The Bartered Bride."

Concerts in Rome

By Mario Labroca

Rome

IN A concert given by the violinist Principe at the Philharmonic, we became acquainted with a new Sonata for violin and piano by the young composer Liviabella. The work must receive consideration not only for its positive but also for its negative qualities, as these are common to so many works of the young men of today.

Liviabella knows his business very well; knows what composing means and therefore knows how to give to his music a valuable formal unity and a certain logical weight, though now and again elements arise indicative of an intention to free himself from a certain formalism and to stamp himself with an individual character. We speak of intention, be it understood, and not of realization: but that does not mean that one day the two terms, at present so far apart, will not meet and even coincide. The youth of the composer allows of great hope. The defects, however, are, as we have said, common to many Italian musicians and sprang from the undoubted influences of a certain school on the youngest and weakest. This school is the German late romanticism, which is so typically Teutonic that we cannot understand how it came to be taken as a model for Italian musicians. This unhappy state of affairs demands some immediate remedy that ought to begin with the school in which the composer is trained.

Bloch's "Israel"

Great interest attached to the recent concert at the Augusteo, when Molinari conducted with his usual art, mastery and brilliance. Bracketed between Rossini and Stravinsky's "Firebird" were two novelties—"Israel" by Bloch and the Concerto for viola and small orchestra by Hindemith. The two works aroused great interest in the public, and if the second attracted by its rhythmic force and solidity of construction, the first called forth tributes of applause by the lyricism with which it abounds. We need not speak of Hindemith as so much was said on the occasion of the Venice Festival. Bloch's work, on the other hand, deserves consideration. "Israel" belongs, let us say, to the Hebrew period of the Swiss-American master: the modes, and above all else the religious sentiment of the Jewish people pervade freely the works of this period. From that time sprang compositions rhapsodical in form and dramatic in content. This style reached its high water mark in the Quintet, which is certainly one of the best of Bloch's works.

"Israel" shows, on the contrary, a different aspect of this world—the lyrical aspect. The rhythmic exhortations and invocations, rising ever higher and higher, were followed by a serene spell of song, with rhythm of religious dances clear and simple, and a construction always rhapsodical in character though with little variety. The orchestration was kept simple, with a predominance of strings. This work has undeniable merit and in listening to it one is aware of the presence of a musician of really high order, though it is not the best that Bloch has given us. The lyrical parts seem to be lacking in impulse, spun over such a vast space that one lost the precious element of rhythm which could have sustained melodies on such a vast scale.

Two American Composers

Another concert, also at the Augusteo, introduced two young American musicians. We speak of Howard Hanson and di Steinert. The two musicians were members for three years of the American Academy in Rome, and were therefore well known in the city. In the peace of the Gianicolo they were able to give themselves up to their studies and prepare themselves in a quiet, profound seclusion which, in the first years of their careers, few artists are able to enjoy. Howard Hanson, who is now the director of the Conservatory in Rochester, N. Y., conducted the concert and showed that he possessed good technical and interpretive qualities, an admirable mastery and a natural ease, which, from the first to the last moment, won him the cordial sympathy of the public. In the symphonic poem "Finlandia," by Sibelius, the Overture to "Rienzi" and Mendelssohn's Scherzo, "Sogno di una notte d'estate," he showed his fine qualities with reserve and dignity, winning loud applause. Mr. Hanson came forward as a composer with his "Romantic" Symphony and the Adagio from his "Nordic" Symphony, while di Steinert conducted a "Symphonic Impression."

Hanson's aims are definitely Nordic-Germanic and his expressions, though typical of German music, are on a large scale, covering vast, glacial panoramas bereft of trees and green, all suffused in a nebulous, pearly light. The melodies—we should say themes—are of such enormous proportions that it would be difficult to define the outlines, and the construction moves on the level of a counterpoint and harmony purely Brahmsian. A great deal of poetical atmosphere no doubt, but vitiated by a certain atrophy of rhythm, and a nebulosity which seems to cover all with its monotonous color.

There is more life in the feeling and form of di Steinert's work. Here one noticed a certain freedom from the scheme imposed, a natural development of the melodic and rhythmic elements, a sensitive compactness and well-chosen orchestral color. The composition is doubtless of French derivation, with the lightness and ethereal quality characteristic of that school; but the composition is worthy of the greatest attention.

In spite of the fact that the public would have preferred listening to music more original, more characteristic of new America, the two composers had very good success.

A Disappearance With a Difference

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

MUSICAL disappearances have a way of taking place here with more or less frequency and completeness; and one of the most remarkable escapes from notice and attention of late is that of Walter Damrosch. From being a figure talked about everywhere, looked up to and quoted, he has become something like a personage of history. He is constantly seen where artistic people gather, but he is hardly regarded as being present with the effect that he used to be when the New York Symphony Orchestra gave concerts and he held the conductorship.

And yet, if the truth were admitted Mr. Damrosch remains in the picture all the time. He holds a place in the very foreground, too, and with a certainty that cannot be gainsaid. That he is there with a different purpose from formerly, and in a changed relation, really matters little. Events which Mr. Damrosch himself helped to bring about have obscured him; but they cannot, in the nature of things, blot him out. Even his orchestra, after one fashion and another, holds on. Had there never been a New York Symphony, we should not hear of the ensemble of Georges Barrère, nor of the little group that plays music of a light sort under the baton of Quinto Magaini.

No; an institution of 50 years' standing continues to have an influence and an actual existence as well, nor can the signing of papers of liquidation, consolidation and what not essentially affect the case. Why, the New York Symphony could resume routine tomorrow. Players could be assembled, no doubt of that; a hall of some sort could be engaged. Subscribers—well, they might be a problem. But the exceedingly important item of an orchestra library, there is something that would be found right at hand.

For what happened to the New York Symphony collection of music, when the orchestra broke up? It reverted to Mr. Damrosch, if "reverted" is the right word. At any rate, the scores and parts of overtures, symphonies and all manner of orchestral pieces which Mr. Damrosch and his father, Leopold Damrosch, spent years in getting together are in Mr. Damrosch's house. What a possession! At the same time, how regrettable that it should not be fully used!

An orchestra could be started anywhere in the wide American world with the Damrosch library for program material. Would the person heading a new organization be helped, or perchance hindered, by the Damrosch markings on the scores? Without much question a conductor beginning to formulate policies of his own would find the Damrosch ideas of phrasing and shading a good foundation on which to build. He would at least have a tradition, and an American one, sustaining him.

This tradition, if the books and folders ever become scattered, would be likely to evaporate; and it would freeze into something merely documentary, if they were acquired by, say, a music school.

Mr. Damroch has disappeared, lost in the bigness of the work he has done.

In Warsaw Theaters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Warsaw theaters have brought out several interesting novelties and revivals this season. At the New Theater, G. Bernard Shaw's "Getting Married" had the advantage of a cast containing such players as Julius Osterwa and Irena Solaker. Another translation from the English was Elmer Rice's play "Street Scene," given in the Workers' Theater Atheneum, which has been rented by Stephen Jaracz, one of the most gifted of Polish actors.

On the occasion of the centenary of the Polish insurrection of 1830-31 revivals were given of plays dealing with this subject. The most impressive were two by Stanislas Wyspianski, "Warszawiaka," a poignant tragedy, and "November Night," but developed fantastically. Historic events and characters are interwoven with a story of Greek mythology inspired by the statues of Greek gods that adorn the Lazienki Park, the scene of the first outbreak of the insurrection. The Greek gods interest themselves in the fate of Poland, Demeter becomes a symbol of Poland laid to rest in the underworld, gathering strength for her reawakening. A scene of extraordinary power shows the hero of the insurrection, Chlopicki.

An intermezzo, when Mephistopheles improvises a song with the continued refrain, "Polonais, point de reveries," the actual words of the Czar Alexander I, has a powerful effect.

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Novelties in Paris

By Emile Vuillermoz

Paris

AT THE Lamoureux concerts, Albert Wolff has accorded hospitality to a "Præludium" by Schuyer, a Dutch musician hitherto unknown to us. M. Schuyer is a conductor, and one perceives this quickly enough in observing the balance of his instrumentation, which reveals a hand accustomed to mold orchestral colors. His thought is not extremely original, but it is expressed with good technique in a form which rather lacks the unforeseen.

At the Pasdeloup, Rhené-Baton offered two "Danses Valasques" of Janáček. An interesting book upon this Czech composer has just been published which will help to dissipate the ignorance in which some of us live in respect of the independent, courageous artist who so energetically defended the rights of his native land in his own country. The efforts of such an artist deserve to be better known in France. The study which Daniel Muller devotes to him will help the cause of this Czech composer, who passed away barely two years ago and who will hold a characteristic place in the history of present-day music.

The "Danses Valasques" pleased the audience of the Pasdeloup concerts who savored their bold vivacity, their light incisive rhythm and their gayety. The writing in itself does not present great novelty, but the orchestration, without being original, is none the less admirably adapted to the character of the work.

A New Ropartz Work

With the Paris Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux introduced an unpublished "Concerto" by Guy Ropartz. It is long since this venerable musician has given us a first performance. Brought up in the ambient of Vincent d'Indy and very much imbued with his idealistic and musical doctrines, Guy Ropartz, who was not able to adapt himself to the new currents of modern French music, quickly found himself isolated in rather narrow formulas. His ideal of writing, unfreed from the Wagnerian and Franckian traditions, makes him speak a language that most of his audience find dull and fastidious. The best part of the talent of the one-time director of the Strasbourg Conservatoire resides in his feeling for nature.

Guy Ropartz has a taste for landscape. The Breton horizons in particular, nostalgic and melancholy, have inspired him happily more than once. His new orchestral work is in three parts. The initial movement is developed with much care and will be especially appreciated by technicians, who will delight in the contrasts established between the woodwind and strings. The central part is a quite expressive andante whose viola phrase has grandeur and nobility. The composer seems to abandon himself to a pathetic meditation which ends in comforting peace. The finale, in five time, brings to an animated end this honest, respectable work, which received the most courteous welcome.

Let us also notice the revival at the Pasdeloup of the Rumanian Rhapsody of Stan Golestan. Having long ago settled in France, this composer, trained in the technique of French music, has lost, however, nothing of his racial individuality. He still uses spontaneously, with astonishing ease, the popular themes of his country, those highly colored and moving shepherd songs on which the whole of modern Rumanian music is built. Here is a striking example of a people who have been able to find in their folklore all the elements of an æsthetic that is original but of the most moving traditionalism.

"La Roussalka"

The Rusian Opera has added a new production to the brilliant series at the Champs-Elysées. We have just had the first performance of Dargomjsky's "La Roussalka." This work, so dear to the heart of Russians because it represents for them all sorts of legendary evocations, was not familiar to the French public. Nor did Dargomjsky's music seem likely to conquer the French public as easily as a score of Moussorgsky, Rimsky or Borodin. But the Russians have such an individual way of presenting a lyric work that one always finds therein matter for keen artistic satisfaction.

Here we have a dazzling cast. First of all there is Chaliapin, whose every interpretation has such an individual power. The character that he has just composed for "La Roussalka" will remain unforgettable in the memory of all those who were present at the performance.

This so specifically Russian story, with its sub-fluvial setting, permits of numerous interspersions of dances which give the whole spectacle a splendid magnificence and rhythm. The Dance of the Bohemians in particular was carried off with such fire, gusto and mastery that the public immediately demanded a second performance of it. The choruses also had the opportunity to triumph in this beautiful production, whose scenery and costumes are as always extremely pleasing and original. Once again the Russians have given us a useful technical and artistic lesson.

A Bouquet on a Rubber String

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

NOT long ago we attended a performance of "Peter Pan" at the Civic Repertory Theater. It was the annual gift of Sir James Barrie and Eva Le Gallienne to New York's children of the tenements.

That was the most exciting performance of Barrie's comedy we have ever seen. For to the best that Miss Le Gallienne and her supporting players could give was added fullness of response from a houseful of 1100 youngsters. Out of their spontaneity the play was newly made for the occasion.

We could not but wonder what would happen in a theater if adults could let themselves go at a play even as they are accustomed to expressing themselves at a great sporting event. "The Green Pastures" comes close to casting this sort of spell on its audiences, as is proved by the way chatterers in the house are "shushed" by those who do not wish to miss a word of the text or a note of the spirituals that are sung between scenes as well as during some of the scenes. Margaret Anglin told us once that she would like to perform a drama with something of the classic Greek sweep in a stadium full of spectators who would respond to the action as they would cheer a football game.

* * *

The French have a word for it. Sitting before a play they are said to "assist" at the performance. How often plays have been semi-failures because the spectators' neglect or inability to assist, one can only conjecture. Certainly artists of the theater must often feel a sinking at heart when the audience brings so little to the performance. Sometimes the spectators do not even give their attention. One of our most astounding experiences in the theater was to watch Eleanora Duse, giving an unforgettable performance of Mrs. Alving in "Ghosts," from the seat behind a play reviewer who slumbered through the whole first act. That is the sort of thing one cannot believe ever happened, even after experiencing it. That reviewer may have come to assist; he remained to snore.

A week or two ago a company of Hindu players opened an engagement in New York. Quickly they closed, because of the little that audiences brought to the performance. It was not necessary to have an understanding of the Bengali tongue to enjoy these artists from India; one needed to bring to the performance no more culture than may ordinarily be picked up in the course of a grammar school education. One needed merely to give attention to receive rich and fresh impressions straight from the times of medieval legend and poetry. Yet for lack of even this slight assistance the engagement had to be curtailed. Earlier in the season Ivor Novello brought "A Symphony in Two Flats," a plesant blending of fantasy and farce, to New York; it had an English flavor and proved not to the taste of those who care only for Broadway meats.

* * *

Thus it goes. Instead of rising to do its share in making a performance, audiences too often lean back and wait for the play to come and sit in their laps. This unresponsiveness is due not so much to lack of culture as to lack of eagerness to understand, and lack of zest to savor every item of the entertainment offered on the stage. It is not enough to pay admission to a play; one must pay attention. If not, the entertainments that need the assistance of an audience to act them in their fullness will become fewer and fewer; more and more numerous will become the films and the circus type of offerings that run off like clockwork whether the spectators be numbered by dozens or thousands.

Theatergoing should be an adventure. Because it is seldom an adventure to the gentlemen who are paid to report on theatrical performances, we get many a dull review. The nonresponsive playgoer places too much of the burden on the players, for there are few actors who can give a good performance before a cool or small house.

Barney Bernard could. We once saw him give a top notch performance to an audience that contained less than 100 persons. His dander was up because of some real or fancied managerial unfairness. Instead of taking it out on those who had paid their money to see him, he gave the audience so steadily of his best that his fellow players caught the feeling and the matinée went off with a hurrah. Everybody stood and clapped at the end until Barney had come out three times.

While he was washing up we went behind. He glared at us. "They thought I was licked, did they?" (Meaning the managers.) "Well, I showed 'em." (Meaning the audience, for the managers had spent the afternoon in their office.) "I've never given a bad performance in my life and I never shall!" He shouted this in our face, his nose not a foot from ours. That was Barney's pledge to the theater and he kept it. Ask any actor who knew him.

* * *

Barney Bernard had a glow of character that would spread over the footlights and warm the whole theater, quickly melting the audience into response. Of course his conquest was always quicker when the boiling point of the collective spectators was low, as on Saturday nights. Saturday afternoon, when the house is full of children, is the time to see Fred Stone at his best. For Fred needs response from the audience, like every real trouper. Nora Bayes was another who warmed the spectators and grew better and better, the more the audience acted. Finally they would be talking back to her, as the children talk back to Fred Stone.

Old London playgoers tell us that the greatest manifestation of audience response they have ever seen was at the performances of Nellie Farren at the Gaiety. When she came on the spectators simply rose and cooed at her.

It may be objected that some performances in the theater contain little to inspire response in the audience. That is true enough, but beside the point we are considering here, so don't put us off. That point is, that—everything else being equal—if we wish to receive a good show we must give one.

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Los Angeles

WATTLES GARDENS had been the objective of many twilight walks out Hollywood Boulevard for relaxation and pleasure, after a day at a desk; but it was not until a recent visit was made that the writer was able to realize what treasures of beauty lie beyond the fruit orchard—a block in width—which fronts on the boulevard.

This estate—situated in the western part of Hollywood—covers 52 acres of land, 30 of which are uncultivated, the rest laid out in a series of lovely gardens. It begins at the boulevard continues through the tamed wilds of a canyon, and on and up a young mountain; and is separated from its neighbors on either side by a city street, which gives it the desired seclusion.

The fruit orchard—fragrant with orange and lemon bloom—runs back on a gentle rise for at least two city blocks, before one arrives at the long, rolling stretch of green lawn, leading to the hospitable latch-string of the Wattles' residence, a charming stucco house of Mediterranean architecture, set on an eminence. From its wide, front terrace, one commands a remarkable view of the city and surrounding country.

We had not known that Tuesday is the only day visitors are permitted to enter, and unwittingly chose Monday. It proved, however, to be a case where ignorance brought bliss, for when we rang the bell, and a gracious lady answered our ring, we received the desired permission—with the smiling stipulation that it could not happen again, as Tuesday is positively the only day strangers are allowed.

The vista which stretched out and up before us, was almost unbelievably lovely! The green of shrubs and grass, the blaze of color from multitudinous flowers; and with the white gleam of urns set at intervals, mounting white steps, and stone terraces, for contrast. This first garden is an almost exact replica of an ancient Spanish garden Mr. Wattles saw and admired in old Mexico; but which fits admirably into its California setting of sedgy hills.

Prelude to Others

The Spanish garden proved to be, however, only an enchanting prelude. And with expectation mounting with our steps, we passed through a romantic gate into the Italian rose garden. Here the attention was first caught by the rows of Italian cypress trees on either side pointing their long, green fingers at a matchless sky. Then we became conscious of the gleam of sculptured posts, which stand at the four corners of a clipped hedge, surrounding a center rose plot.

In this garden are quantities of roses of every shade and variety. Besides the center bed, there are long, rose-filled beds on either side; also a pergola covered with Cecile Bruner roses, which we decided we would like to see in April, when they would be a perfumed mass of buds.

Back of the center rose plot is a large, circular, lily pool, surrounded by a wide, spacing of grass, its unruffled surface mirroring the enchantment around it; and holding a scattering of the shell-pink bloom of water lilies. A semi-circular stone wall, half hidden by tall hibiscus—scarlet with bloom—flanks the pool and separates this garden from the next.

We should have liked to pause here longer on the marble benches and enjoy the shimmering vista of Hollywood and Los Angeles, stretching for miles below us, with a shining edge on the western rim of the horizon indicating the sea—but expectation spread our wings, and we passed through another romantic gate into the California garden.

California Garden

Here—beauty surrounded us like a prayer! There is a certain lovely simplicity about this section, a charming naturalness, which contrasts pleasingly with the preceeding two. There are groups of tall pines, left just as nature planted them—trailing vines, wide patches of multicolored bloom, both wild and cultivated; a mingling of the tamed and untamed. There are rows of gorgeous hued zinnias, with the white humility of Shasta daisies near at hand to soften zinnia pride. There are petunia beds in full blossom, stately dahlias; also a wide variety of other known and—to us—unknown flowers, sprinkled among the fern and desert cacti.

It is the California garden that the public enters from a gate on the west, over which is inscribed this appeal to its conscience: "Someone loves this garden and has lent it to you. Please respect this kindness and leave it as beautiful as you find it."

Near this entrance, pedestaled under a group of towering pines, is a life sized stone statue of Diana of the Chase. Running along the right side of the garden—hundreds of feet in length—is a stone pergola covered with English ivy, which leads the explorer on and up; and we enjoyed the experience of mounting from beauty to beauty. There are seats at intervals, so that one may enjoy a leisurely journey if one wishes. The opposite side has a forked jungle-like path, winding under a thick canopy of palm trees, so dense as to shut out California's sun completely. Both paths end at a row of bamboo gates, opening into the Japanese garden, which—closing behind us—left us in an enchanting quiet.

Into Old Japan

Here we found ourselves in the very depths of the canyon, with walls of earth rising on either side, so that all sense of city was shut out and an immense stillness reigned. It is as though one stepped suddenly into a quaint, fragrant corner of Old-World Japan. A stream runs down full length of it from pool to pool, filled with a multitude of goldfish, and is crossed and recrossed by tiny bridges. There are seats everywhere overhung with thatched roofs—one on a sequestered island. There are dragons and bird houses, curiously wrought of stone, and quaint lamp posts. There is an old wishing well, with an ancient rope and bucket.

This section marks the end of the cultivated portion of the estate. If one wishes to continue his exploration, he must go through another set of bamboo gates, and thence he will pass into the wilds and on and up the low mountain to its summit.

Someone remarked to Mr. Wattles at one time how much she appreciated his generosity in permitting strangers like herself an entrance into his gardens. The answer he made is typical of him, and may be one of the reasons for the pleasure and uplift everyone seems to derive from their beauty. "Why," said he, "these gardens are as much yours as mine!"

View of the Spanish Garden on the Wattles Estate, Hollywood, Calif.

The Sun-Room an Indoor Garden

A Few Don'ts and Several Do's for the Amateur

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
New York

THE sun room offers an ideal place in which to grow house plants, enabling one to do bits of gardening throughout the winter months. Built-in flower-boxes are charming at the windows. These should be lined with sheet-metal, and if the plants are to be grown directly in the boxes, should have provision for proper drainage of the soil. Most persons prefer to use potted plants in indoor window-boxes because they are less difficult to handle. For additional plant space, shelves may be constructed along the lightest walls, as well as across the windows. Glass is the ideal material for such shelves, since it neither excludes the view of the plant nor the valued light. If the walls of the room are of cement or brick, English ivy may be trained upon them for charming garden-like effect. To hold the ivy one might place narrow boxes along the base of the walls. If the ivy does not cling to the wall, trellises of very light wood may be made for it. Plain, neutral-toned pots are best for the plants. Gaudy pots and jardinieres try hard to vie with the charm and color of the plant contained in them.

In most cases, it is wise to avoid using the choicer greenhouse plants in the sun room. These usually require more congenial conditions than are to be had in the average sun room. English ivy grows luxuriantly if given ordinary care. An extremely dry atmosphere is the commonest cause of failure with this plant. The vinca, a favorite for outdoor window boxes during the summer, is no less charming indoors. The so-called asparagus "ferns," asparagus sprengeri and asparagus plumosus, are easily grown and useful for light screening and for foliage effects. The tradescantias, or wandering Jews, grow as well in water as in soil, and may be had with green, white-striped, or reddish foliage. Frequent cutting-back will promote thicker foliage on these plants.

There are numerous flowering plants suitable for the sun room. The various begonias are free-flowering and not too exacting in their needs. These plants will thrive in the more shaded portions of the room. A few geraniums will add gayety to the room, and to encourage free flowering they should be placed in rather small pots, and allowed plenty of sun. Oxalis is a dainty plant, easily and cheaply procured from bulbs. These should be closely planted in a small pot, and placed near the window to prevent the stems from growing too long. Pink, white and yellow types are to be had from any seedsman. Cacti and desert succulents are often coaxed into bloom if put in the sunniest window.

For taller, more shrublike growth, we have oleander, rubber plant, pandanus, croton, azalea, Jerusalem cherry, and palm as well as home-grown lemon, orange or grapefruit trees. The large seed of the avocado or alligator pear develops into a handsome, large-leaved plant. Wooden tubs are the best containers for these larger subjects.

Arrangement and care have much to do with the beauty of the sun-porch garden. If the room is a large one, the plants may be placed upon the floor, grouped along the walls and in the corners. With the taller specimens at the rear, and the lower-growing plants banked against them, we have an effective and natural-appearing display. A few insects are apt to prove troublesome, the commonest being the aphis and red spider. Both are easily controlled with sprays of nicotine or strong soapy water. The plants should receive a thorough cleansing with water each week. This keeps the foliage fresh looking by removing the accumulated dust, and aids the plant by keeping the pores of the leaves open.

Cactus From Seed

If one has just a window sill on which to grow things, the starting of cactus from seed will prove a fascinating pastime to garden-lovers living in apartments.

Contrary to the general belief, these peculiar plants, native of deserts in subtropical regions, may be grown successfully indoors, even in humid sections. Having obtained the seed, a soil composed of two parts of sharp sand to one part good potting soil is placed in a pot and firmed. The seeds are then scattered over the surface without crowding and finally covered thinly with soil.

Mature cactus plants get along with little water, but the tiny seedlings need a continuous supply. By placing the plot in a saucer or tray of water sufficient moisture will be drawn up to keep the seed moist while they germinate and sustain the seedlings until they attain some size. Avoid overhead watering until well-rooted.

The skillful grower transplants them when 10 days old, but the amateur had better let them grow for several months, when they can be handled more easily. To supply a little additional food in the meantime and encourage growth, sift a little potting soil in which has been mixed pulverized mortar rubble over the seedlings and then wash the plants with a fine spray.

As the cactus plants attain size they need less water and will endure bright sun, but while in the seedling stage precautions should be taken against exposure to bright sun long enough to dry out the soil.

Do You Need to Divide Your Attic or Basement Into Small Rooms?

Here Is How the Architect Divided a Large Room for the Monitor's European Bureau in London

SPECIAL FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU
London

AN ALTERATION carried out recently at the offices of The Christian Science Monitor at 2, Adelphi Terrace, London, provided the occasion for the working out of an interesting solution to a little problem in planning.

In alterations to an existing building there are usually rather definite limitations as to what may or may not be done. While looked at in one way these limitations might be considered a drawback as compared with the greater freedom in the planning of an entirely new structure; yet in other respects the very limitations make the project interesting, and in fact quite good fun—comparable to a problem in chess where one is required to obtain a correct ending or result within clearly defined limits.

Three Into One Will Go

It was necessary to divide one large room into three separate rooms or offices—one large and two small—and a communicating passage. Two points were at once evident. As the large room in question had three equal sized windows along one side and as three rooms were required, it obviously meant one window per room. The second point settled itself. The communicating passage must be the nearest route between two existing doorways. These points decided, a little consideration showed that the question of the lighting of the rooms was the key to the situation as a whole. With three equal-sized windows and three rooms required, one of which had to be much larger than the other two, it became clear that the large room, in addition to having its one window, would also need to borrow light from the other windows. It followed then that the large room must be in the center—getting its own direct light from the center window and borrowing light from the windows of the smaller offices on either side.

Relative sizes now had to be considered, as while one large room was an essential, the smaller rooms must be large enough to be practical. To give additional space, therefore, in the smaller rooms the two corners of the large office were splayed off—thus providing also for the appropriate placing of the borrowed lights, as the illustration shows. The splaying off of the two corners suggested a symmetrical treatment of the larger office, which, carried out in the splaying off of the two opposite corners, provided for working in two small waiting lobbies—not looked for originally, but thoroughly desirable.

The Ceilings

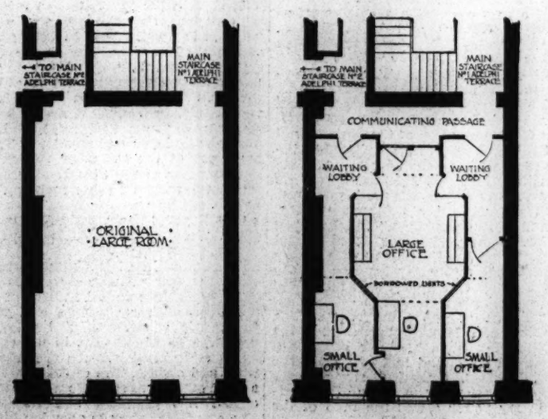
Three smaller rooms would not call for such a high ceiling as would one large room, so the ceilings of the two smaller offices and the recessed window portion of the larger office were lowered to just above the window heads. To emphasize the octagon portion of the larger office the ceiling of this part was kept up a little, while the ceilings of the passages and lobbies were on the other hand kept down, as being economical and better looking.

Glazed doors to the lobbies and smaller rooms or offices, and a glazed screen in the larger office provided the necessary lighting for the communicating passage, and the interesting working out of this little problem was now complete.

A. P. STARKEY.

A. P. Starkey, Architect

Office of the European Editorial Manager, European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London. This Is the Central Office Made by Subdividing the Large Room (See Plan). Note the Arrangement for Borrowed Light. Bookcases Are the Original Ones Designed for the House by the Adam Brothers.



In Praise of Apricots

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

The apricot, one of the noblest of all fruits, is in danger of being lost from the gardens of England. When well grown in a free and fertile soil, apricots are just golden globes of juice, velvet in texture and of unsurpassed flavor. But how few of this generation have tasted them as they should be! A small, hard and woolly fruit picked before it is ripe is exported from France, but to taste the apricot at its best today one must go to Chile or to Rumania for it.

When I was young, there was not a farmhouse nor a cottage in North Wales without its apricot tree trained to the south wall, and a little village called Islip, near Oxford, was famed for this fruit, which grew on every house in the village street.

The apricot came to Europe very early in our history (from Persia) and was much grown by our forefathers. Miller, in his "Kalendar" of the eighteenth century, calls it the "apricock."

MRS. PHILIP MARTINEAU.

A Pot of Greenhouse Moss

If one desires something just a little different in the window garden, a pot of greenhouse moss may be added. Freely branching stems covered with tiny unequal leaves of different sizes make up the dainty little mat covering the surface of the soil and running over the edges of the pot. This little plant may be used effectively to cover the surface in pots containing plants with no foliage at the surface. As such it serves the twofold purpose of taking up excess moisture and keeping the soil from drying out too rapidly. Since common names are not definite, it may be well to mention that the plant referred to is helxine solierolii, a native of Corsica. It bears minute flowers and is not a moss as the common name implies.

Aster tataricus is a robust, late-flowering sort. The bushlike plants attain five feet. The rather large flowers are blue-violet in color.

Trees and Plants in Morocco

When This Neighbor of Sahara Awakes With Flowers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Morocco

THERE are no venerable trees in this topmost corner of West Africa, but what is wanting in years makes up in individuality—a term which seems to fit vegetation in Morocco. Heavy dewfalls along the coast accentuate the coloring, and flowers are more deeply dyed here than inland.

Autumn is the awakening season in Morocco, an autumn that glides in with raindrops and delicious breezes. After those first showers, trees and shrubs that had no drink since the last rain half a year previous take on new vigor and greenness. Butterflies and beetles appear, birds dart about in the newly washed air.

Hosts of small blossoms spring up. Their hues are splashed with abandon, producing such a picture that the Moroccan carpet maker, famed for his use of colors, gets his inspiration from the ground so riotous of paints. Nothing in Morocco hurries till the autumn season arrives, and then vegetation moves quickly to make amends for the time it has been napping.

An Oasis

Before the rain, the earth with its tawny sand looked barren and dry. Dunes simmered under a brilliant light. Now the desert has become an oasis. Madonna lilies, flush roses, red geraniums, yellow mimosa, orange and vermilion hibiscus, magenta rhododendron, scarlet poinsettia—these are what beautiful northwest Africa. Oleanders, in which a promenader walks waist-deep in woods, come in various shades. Heliotrope, hardy and widespreading, grows as rampant as fennel.

The natural home of the rock garden is Morocco. The rocks show no favoritism and are hospitable in spite of having nothing much in the way of soil. Weeds shelter such blossoms as violets, forget-me-nots, verbena, poppies, iris, corn flowers—all lovely, if under height.

Such trees as oak, pepper, eucalyptus, acacia, lotus, palm, cork, fling off scarred leaves and put on new ones when the brilliant season arrives. There are small bushes of arrar, bamboo, cedar, and there are such trees as olive, almond, fig, pear, date-palm—all giving abundant yield. High hedges of pomegranate, hawthorn, with an underworld of furze, pampas grass, tamarisk are seen everywhere this side of the Sahara. Wistaria and bougainvillaea run wild and the limbs have to be clipped to prevent spreading beyond their portion.

A "Family Tree"

A curious tree that makes its home in Morocco is the ombu (Phytolacca dioica), brought across from Spain less than 25 years ago, its first home said to have been in Buenos Aires. The ombu, which merits its title from the shade it affords, is a family tree, individual and full of surprises. It is clumsy at the root and trunk, but the eye must wander to the wealth of leaves above, and see chromatic shades of green, to know what a many-sided tree the ombu really is. Leaves are broad and shiny, and when the wind strikes the ombu—as it often does in blowy Tangier—the tree actually makes a mantle of limbs and leaves by wrapping them about itself.

The argan with its umbrella branches is a species similar to the olive, and another tree, the arrar, is, with the exception of a few examples in Brazil, partial to this corner of Africa. The arrar, small and spreading, belongs to the cedar tribe, but is more delicate, the leaves finer, the berries more fragile. In a forest of them after a first autumn rain, the air is laden with a fragrance that is like fresh-cut pine. At the mosque in Cordova, built 1000 years ago, the doors of arrar brought from Morocco, send forth that same perfume in damp weather. Houses in West Africa that can afford arrar in rafters and beams, need no other fragrance.

Cactus trunks, similar to the ombu in fiber, spread over Morocco like one big family. In bloom they are lovely with wax flowers that appear with soft accuracy on the edge of emerald lobes, exquisite in tones of rose, lavender, buff or faun. Shorn of the horny skin, the fruit is a refreshing morsel, relished by natives.

Pepper trees are decorative the year round in Morocco, even when faded and powdered with dust in summer. The slender branches droop, and the long leaves dripping from these form a fringe that is appealing and full of grace. The pepper in motion when a breeze caresses it, is a memory that lingers long in the thought.

L. R.

Danish Plant Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Copenhagen

All along the highway, from Kalundborg to Jjderup and Copenhagen, one may see signs of the plant industry of Denmark in the cultivation of young trees for future forests and woods. This work was begun in 1896 with eight tunde of land (20 acres), and today the work extends over 140 tunde. Over 3,000,000 fir and pine trees are supplied yearly to the Danish state forests; 2,000,000 beech trees; 200,000 elm; 100,000 birch; besides many rose and fruit trees. The trees are both lifted and planted by machinery; the cleaning between the rows is also done by machinery. The work is done by a plant school, and the order and arrangement in every section of rows of one- to five-year trees is highly commendable.

Notes on Perennials

Achillea tomentosa bears heads of bright yellow flowers above a mat of finely cut foliage. The stems attain about eight inches, and the flowers appear July and August. It likes a well-drained, sunny situation.

* * *

Aconitum napellus carneum is an unusual monkshood bearing red-and-white flowers during July and August. It attains two feet. Another departure from the usual blue is lycoctonum, which bears yellow flowers from July until September. It is four feet tall.

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New York

"BOKES in black and red"—Virgil and Cicero and Pliny; Homer, even, and Ovid cased in the original oak; chronicles of the Venerable Bede, Charlemagne's romans, the first printed edition of Euclid, of Æsop's "Vita et Fabulæ," of Gower's "Confessio Amantis," bossed in brass and tooled with the heraldry of princes four centures ago—of such is the collection of incunabula, valued at $2,500,000, which Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, bibliophile and rare book dealer, is showing here during January at 15 East Fifty-first Street. Columbus was a mere youth, whose life none dreamed would tell a narrative linking the history of the Old World with the New, when these were written for tomorrow and tomorrow.

Two hundred and fifty items have been placed on view at the Rosenbach galleries out of a collection of first editions of classical and medieval authors. In its entirety it is representative of the whole range of fifteenth century printing in Europe since the first documents bearing a printed date came out of Mainz in 1455. It was assembled by Dr. Rosenbach over a period of 20 years and is unexcelled in America today, outside the Morgan and Huntington libraries.

Authors and Printers Alike Famous

In spite of the centuries, these "firsts" are in pristine condition, and to the list of famous ancients represented may be added Aristophanes, Livy, Plautus, Lucan, Herodotus, Aulus Gellius, Petrarch, Tacitus, Suetonius, Martial, Seneca, Chaucer and such great medieval bookmen as Balbus, Gerson, Thomas Aquinas, Turrecremata, Boccaccio and Savonarola. In short, the volumes present not only a picture of the typographer's art of the fifteenth century. They are monuments of the world's literature, as well, in the number of earliest issues of the classics which first appeared in print a few years after the invention of printing.

Nearly all of the great printers are represented, from Gutenberg to Aldus—the "R" Printer, Mentelin, Zainer, Ulrich Zel, Han, Sweyheym and Pannartz, who carried printing from Germany into Italy; J. and V. de Spira, Valdarfer, de Lignamine; Nicolas Jenson, who added the lower case to the capital letters; the Venetian and Florentine typographers, L. de Alopa, Ph. de Junta, Callierges and B. de Libris; and William Caxton, of whose press there are 22 specimens.

Were Collectors' Prizes 300 Years Ago

The world today knows the books better than the printers. Yet have the latter now come into their own, for the volumes which they bound so fairly and so sturdily became typographical chef d'œuvres for the shelves of royal collectors before a century had passed after their making. Indeed, though they be simply books—by some of which the printers lost most dearly—telling of fate, of talismans and spells, of life, of knowledge, of love, there is added to this and to their being volumes by the ancients of the earth, a something infinitely expressive. Perhaps it comes of a day when to cover oaken boards with blind-tooled leather, placing raised brass at the corners and a center boss to save the leather from rubbing, was a handicraft.

A surprising number of these books are printed on vellum, and among them is the Odyssey (B. de Libris, Florence, 1488). It is in the original binding, just enough cracked at the back to warrant tenderest handling—a dark leather, mellowed. This copy belonged to Magliabecchi and was acquired early in the nineteenth century by John Dent, whose books were sold in 1827. Only four copies on vellum are known, and of these, three are in permanent collections. Other vellum items are the Jensen Bible, 1479, decorated for Pope Sixtus IV; the Ulm Ptolemy (L. Hol, 1482), from the collection of Prince Eugene of Savoy, and the "Vie des Saincts" (Verard, Paris, 1488).

From Type-Printing's Very Beginning

Phases in the earliest development of printing are shown in a book wherein are bound pages from the first presses at Mainz, including one from the Gutenberg Bible of 42 lines—that is, 42 lines to a column—the first important book printed with movable type, 1455; the Pfister Bible of 36 lines, 1455-60; the Mainz Psalterium (Fust and Schoeffer, 1457), the first book printed with a date, and the Canon Missæ, 1457, from the same press, one of the finest specimens of fifteenth century printing.

There is the first history of Spain (U. Han, Rome, 1470); the first printed history of England, Bede's (Eggestein, Strassburg, 1475); the first book to contain catchwords, Philelphus' "Epistolæ" (de Spira, Venice, 1472); the first book printed in Italy (Sweynheyn and Pannartz, Subiaco, 1465); the first printed classic, the Mainz Cicero, "De Officiis" (Fust and Schoeffer, 1465), containing a miniature portrait of Cicero.

There is the first book printed in London (Lettou, 1480); the first printed music, Higden's "Polychronicon" (De Worde, Westminster, 1495); the superb Fust and Schoeffer Durandus, 1459; the third book printed with a date, from Prince Galitzin's collection, and the Balbus Catholicon (Gutenberg, Mainz, 1460), the fourth book printed with a date, from the Duke of Sussex's collection.

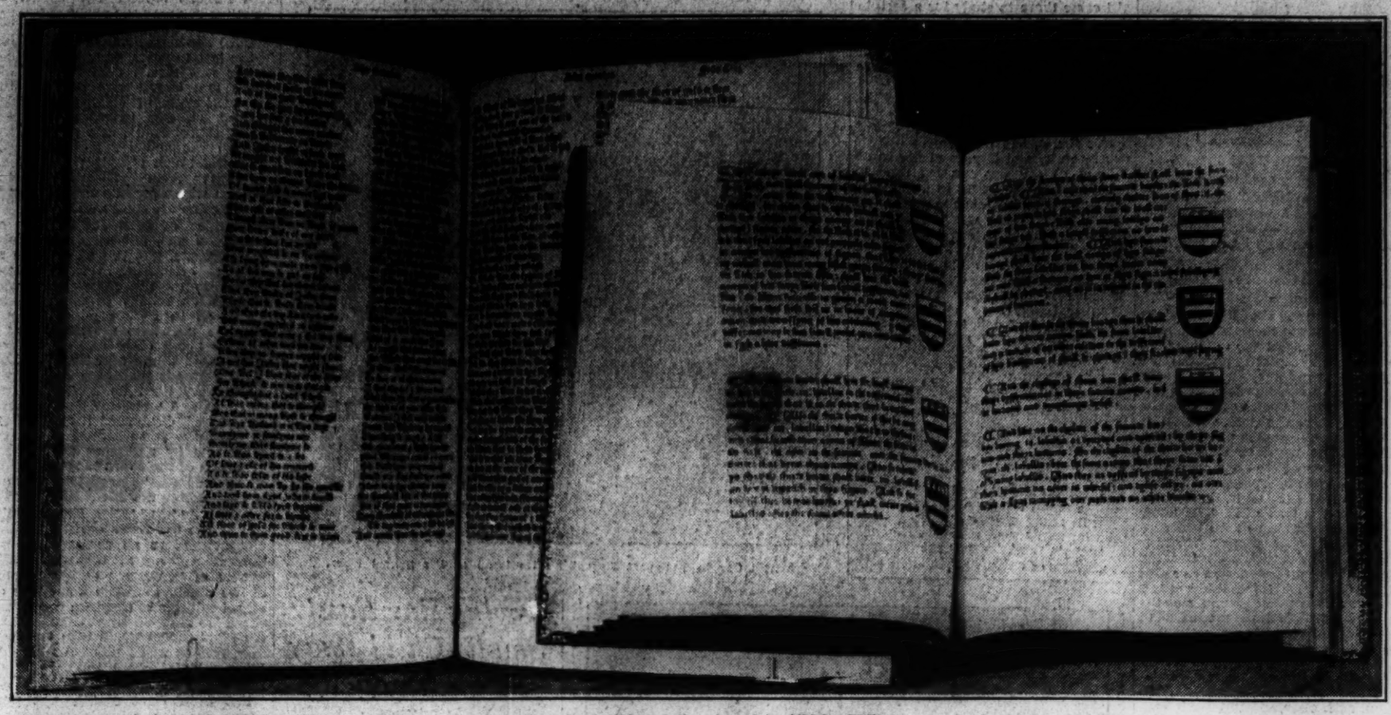
Only Superlatives Can Rate Them

Martial's "Epigrammata" (Rome, 1473), the rarest product of the Sweynheyn and Pannartz press, is included; Godfrey of Boloyne's "Siege and Conqueste of Jherusalem" (Caxton, Westminster, 1481), the finest copy known and once the property of Edward IV., J. de Voragine's "Golden Legend" (Westminster, 1485), one of the most famous Caxton books, containing the first printing in English of any part of the Bible.

There is also the only copy known of Charlemagne's roman, "La Spagna," (B. de Zani, Venice, 1488), a small red book that holds easily and which Tasso used for his model in "Jerusalem Delivered"; a first and uncut edition of Charlemagne's "Reali di Franza" (Maufer, Modena, 1491); Chaucer's Tales (Westminster, 1492), probably the first book printed by Pynson; Marullus' "Hymni et Epigrammata" (Florence, 1497), the only mosaic Grolier binding known in perfect condition.

They are volumes that have reason to be proud of the fine figure they make in the world, for they have stood on the shelves of the Emperor of Austria, of the Doge Marc Foscarini, of Jean Grolier, for whom many of the finest Italian and French bindings were made; of Charles V, of Count Bourtoulin, of the Dukes of Sussex, Sunderland and Devonshire, of the Earls of Jersey, Carysfort and Pembroke, of Sir Thomas Phillips, George Hibbert, Henry Huth, Samuel Christie-Miller and Sir George Holford.

The Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, bibliographer of these latter and by whom they were so celebrated, would rub his hands, indeed, at this goodly assembling of his familiars-in-covers.



Two of the 250 volumes printed before 1500, on exhibition through January by the Rosenbach Company. The larger book is the poem, "Confessio Amantis," of John Gower, written about 1392 and thus issued in 1483 by William Caxton, the first English printer. This is the first edition. At the right is the first piece of color printing done in England, the work of an unknown man referred to as "the Schoolmaster Printer." It is entitled "The Book of St. Alban's" and was written by Juliana Berners or Barnes

All photos by courtesy the Rosenbach Co.

The great distinction of this volume, by the Greek poet and scholar, Marullus, is that the binding is said to be the only Grolier example in mosaic which is in perfect condition. It was produced in Florence in 1497. Mosaic ornamentation of book covers may be described as interlacings in black, white, and vermilion on light or dark leather, with many color effects, over which run gold arabesque ornaments

The Backgrounds of Furnishings

By CLARA BELL WOOLWORTH

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is no escaping the walls of a room. You may turn away from some "unhappy" piece of furniture if you will, or avoid looking at an unpleasing combination of colors in any one spot. But no matter where you look you will see walls. That is why so much care should be taken in their decoration—or, lack of decoration.

There are the basic ideas to go on, of course; that large figures on a wall surface make a room look smaller; that small figures, if they do not increase the apparent size of the room, at least do not give a crowded effect in a small room; that vertical lines or panels tend to increase the apparent height, just as marked horizontals seem to bring the ceiling down; that colors advance or recede, are warm or cool, are susceptible to change under varying degrees of light intensity. Beyond these generalizations is the individual problem. On the proper solving of that, depends the success of any attempt to arrange any one home.

Several Fixed Factors to a Problem

The site, and the placing of the house theron, will be considerations in selecting the decoration for the inside walls, because natural light and shadow and outlook are all influences that should be reckoned with. The architecture will determine the number of windows and the size and placing of them; the number of doors and the other built-in features that affect the arrangement; the areas of the wall spaces; all of these, in turn, will obviously affect the style of wall decoration.

If the furnishings are of a certain "period" the walls which form their background will, of course, be decorated in the general feeling of that period, so there will be no jarring note. For instance, pure colonial landscape paper is not a good background for ultra modern furniture.

Merits of the One-Tint Wall

In the past there have been many advocates of plain-tint walls. While one is willing to admit a certain monotony of feeling in such treatment, it has the merit of being "safe," even though it lacks individuality. By "safe" we mean that monotint walls that grow out of a deeper shade of flooring and pass into a light tint or white-ceiling treatment, will serve as an unobtrusive background for almost any type of furnishing.

They will not quarrel with the pictures nor offend the eye, especially if the tint is chosen to suit the light values of the room. Warm yellows and tans and creams are best for north rooms or those that are not well lighted from the outside; cool green or blue tints for rooms that get plenty of sunlight.

If one is an apartment dweller who signs a lease regularly, it is best to make up one's mind that such wall treatment will be met everywhere. Fresh, but similar, decorating may be secured each year, certain concessions of shade and tone being made, if insisted upon. Any radical departure from this form will undoubtedly be at the tenant's own expense.

Far happier seems the lot of the home owner in this respect. We have heard of families who have been largely influenced to become owners instead of renters by the prospect of being able to establish their own ideas of decoration, for walls as well as for other features.

Wall Board Has Advantages

There are many ways of changing the appearance of a plaster wall. Even without the use of wall paper, considerable personality can be expressed with the surface coat or finish. If some of the popular wall boards are used, as in an old house, many things can be done to change the appearance of the walls and increase their decorative possibilities.

We have always had artists who have specialized in mural work, and there are modern mural painters who are making a special study of the medium size as well as the more pretentious homes. They have done some very beautiful and appropriate work in homes where the budget definitely limits expense.

Some of the designs are in the form of a continuous story around the walls. In such a case, of course, the wall decoration gives the key for the rest of the furnishings, in color and so far as possible in design, colonial, Persian or otherwise. Sometimes, in a man's room, his special hobby may be suggested, not too strongly, around the walls.

In some of the wall finishes that are available an artist may work out a slightly embossed effect, with just enough tinting or toning to give a very pleasant feeling for the whole background.

In Patterns for All Tastes

And as to wall papers, one had better have a pretty definite idea of coloring, design, and the price limit before one starts out to visit the dealers, because the array of really good patterns which one will meet in the course of a day's jaunt is quite bewildering. Plain papers sometimes can give a very satisfactory appearance to a room. As with painted walls, one must consider these plain surfaces seriously if many pictures are to be hung on them.

Scenic wall papers in large halls and in living rooms are sometimes much to be desired, but only if the house itself and the proposed furnishings will carry them. A small room seems unsuited for these large patterned "picture" papers, the adults quarters most so. Nursery and playroom walls are almost a law unto themselves in the matter of decoration, and if Mother Goose is banned, there are plenty of educational and other picture ideas to be had.

Whatever the actual design of the wall paper, be it scenic, floral or a conventionalized figure of some sort, be sure that it has been chosen in harmony with the general color design of the furnishings; also, that the colors are repeated somewhere in draperies and upholstery, so that there will be a certain unity of decoration. High spots of color for accent are all very well in small objects about the room but they may become very tiresome when repeated in a pattern of wall paper.

Special thought should be given to harmony and unity in the selection of draperies and wall papers. It makes little difference which is chosen first, provided they become parts of a harmonious whole in the final assembling.

The Function of Borders

The matter of borders or no borders is one which may well be settled by the dimensions of the room, but surely some means will be used to avoid a definite right angle effect where ceiling and side wall join. If the room needs added height, the effect can be secured by using an up and down design and a small molding at the top, the design running right up to it. Conversely, if the room is a little too high the side wall paper may end a foot or a little more below the ceiling, the paper of which is brought down to meet it, somewhat in the manner of a canopy.

There is one safe rule to be followed always in wall decoration, whether paint, paper or some special finish is used. That is, to test out samples and see them under different lights. This is simple enough with wall papers, for a roll can be tried out in different parts of a room. Where color is to be applied considerable patience must sometimes be exercised before the right tint or shade can be secured. This patience is sure to be rewarded when one comes to live with the result.

Special Furniture for Modern Flats

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

ON BOTH sides of the Atlantic a new type of home is increasing so rapidly in the neighborhood of cities that furniture designers are designing special types of furniture to meet the demands of those who live in these blocks of modern flats.

The modern building makes reproductions of period designs seem a little out of keeping with their setting. Built-in furniture, by contrast, beloved on the Continent, to the British mind lacks homelike atmosphere. It suggests the detached, impersonal setting of a "furnished apartment," for to him it is part of his joy in his home that he should be able to take all the intimate and familiar surroundings with him to some other dwelling if need be. The demand for the new type furniture is international to a large extent, but the British designer has had his own set of problems to solve in its design.

It had to be modern, the outcome of the new way of living, an expression of the feeling of our time. It had to rise above mass production ideas and have individuality. Extremes in styles were precluded. The furniture must be more lasting than any whim of fashion or it would become too great a luxury. It had to save space both in size and design, that rooms might not appear overcrowded or heavy.

How a leading designer in England has worked out these needs may to some extent be seen in the illustration. There is a characteristic lack of superfluous decoration, protruding corners and points, molding, or even handles, about his work. No unnecessary inches are accorded to the depth of cupboards or shelves.

Bookcases are designed to frame a lounge cupboard, after the manner of a built-in fitment. The washhandstand is not a fixture, but can be closed down at will, making a table top. Desks are so arranged that the papers can fold flat against the wall. Surplus tables are collapsible until needed.

The dressing table no longer occupies the entire window but is designed with a one-sided mirror and is placed at right angles to the light, allowing the smooth top to be used as a writing table. The dining room furniture is in miniature, plain and without projections, relying upon the beauty of the wood for its effect. Pieces are specially designed to fit into corners of rooms, or to be used in conjunction with one another as unit pieces, or to be separated again at will.

These are the technicalities of the new designs, practical and convenient for modern everyday living. But underlying these qualities is an atmosphere of stability and dignity that has sometimes been lacking in modern furniture designs. Closer observation shows them as having evolved from earlier period work, rather than having any very revolutionary traits. They have been built up, as it were, from thought that has stood the test of time.

© Gordon Russell, Ltd.

The best modern furniture is compact, convenient, without fussy ornament, as seen in this fresh and attractive bedroom corner

Chinese "Old Blue" Eagerly Sought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Old blue and white Nankin porcelain still makes its appeal to the legion of British and American collectors of china. "A few pieces of Nankin" figure every week in the treasures disposed of at Christie's, or other London auction rooms.

Many amateurs who begin to collect this delectable ware are often puzzled to discover that they can find no reference to it in numerous standard books on old china. The explanation is simple. Strictly speaking, Nankin china does not exist. At various times Nankin (Nanking) was the Chinese capital, but, apparently, no porcelain factory existed there. The name is probably explained by the fact that the choicest pieces of white porcelain decorated in underglaze blue, of the reign of K'ang-Hsi, from A. D. 1662 to A. D. 1722, were made for the Imperial Court at Nanking. Most of this china was made at the imperial factory at King-te-Chen, Nankin being the port of export to Europe.

The real Nankin can be distinguished from the Dutch or English Delft, Bristol or Plymouth wares by its greater hardness of body and glaze, its density and the completer fusing of glaze and body. There is also the distinguishing coldness of Nankin, which accounts for the astonishing spectacle of connoisseurs in the auction room, before the sale, actually "tasting" the china with their tongue and lips.

The Chinese have always been the masters of blue-and-white ware and the despair of their imitators. Chinese blue-and-white of all periods requires simplicity for a background and looks far more effective on an ancient oaken dresser or against plain Jacobean paneling than when arranged in a gorgeous buhl cabinet.

Nankin mixes well with both old delft and ancient English pewter, but not with such wares as Staffordshire. It is not necessarily a rich man's hobby. The little Nankin bowls which alternate with the Charles II and Queen Anne pewter plates and chargers of the same period on my dining-room shelf, for example, cost me the equivalent of only a few dollars apiece, although they came from a famous collection and were bought at the world's most famous salesroom.

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EDUCATIONAL

The American Student

As Found at a Small Woman's College

"What the College Student Is After" Series—No. 4

Parents send boys and girls to college. Teachers urge them to go. But what reasons do students have for being students? What are students actually thinking about as against what they seem to be thinking about? The two writers of this series of articles have mingled for a day or two in each case with the campus throngs. Under the circumstances, these articles can be only dips into the subject and can in no way be conclusive. Their purpose is to provoke helpful discussion.

By JANET MARIE

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WE HEAR a great deal today about the position of woman. A whole new terminology has been devised to explain it. "Woman's changing position in life." "The emergence of women from slavery." "Woman's new place in the scheme of things." Phrases like these are employed to convey that women have gone out in the world to walk around and see what they can find to do.

Connecticut College for Women is distinguished among colleges for having been definitely planned to make of a state college the logical place for girls to go who want cultural training to use in home-making, and vocational training with cultural implications.

The college is still young enough so that it is only in its third presidency. The first president, Dr. Frederick H. Sykes, held office a year; the second, Dr. Benjamin T. Marshall, 11. The present president, Dr. Katherine Blunt, was inducted in May, 1930. Perhaps this trio of facts partially explains the "young" feeling that surrounds the college. In spite of the patina of its buildings, ivy-covered brick set on a hill above the slow-moving River Thames, you have a feeling that the girls hurrying in and out have borrowed some especial eagerness from the youngness of the college; that somehow they feel that the destinies of the college and themselves are nearer of an age in development than is usual, and that, therefore, there is more fun in playing together.

For Juvenile Court Works

There was a girl who is preparing herself for juvenile court work. She had bright red hair. She seemed an improbable sort of girl to be heading for juvenile court work. I don't know just why. Her clothes were very pretty. She had three awesome books under her arm and it seems she got the idea about work for a girl in juvenile court because, one day, she saw an egregious lack of tact and good judgment in the handling of a boy who had been caught and overpunished for a minor offense. Being one of these clear-thinking girls of today she had come to a decision. She wanted some field to work in. It must be an interesting field, full of problems, full of possibilities, full of opportunity. She would get ready for work in the juvenile courts. She had heard a judge say, "There are two essentials in a juvenile court; the child before the court must be treated as an individual; the child must be treated as a ward of the state, not as a criminal."

I think it would be fair to say that the girls who come to Connecticut College for Women are there to learn one thing; how to keep house. They can learn to keep house in their own homes; the three-meals-a-day kind of keeping house, with washing on Monday, ironing on Tuesday and something going on every minute. They can learn to keep house in the community, not necessarily by occupying municipal or civic office but by participating in the community interests that are part of community house-keeping. I saw girls on their way to classes in economics and social ethics who will, a little later on, get into the work of united charities and child welfare societies and help revise the old conventional idea that such work is carried on in bungling, amateurish jerks instead of in a methodical, concise and soundly idealized fashion.

Another Girl's Ideal

I saw a girl who had been out of high school several years, worked hard, earned money, saved it and was now studying for the exxress purpose of going back to the little country town where she was born to teach school. The school was one of those little frame buildings with a plot of yard around it tramped down by several generations of pupils. It had a little Cupola and a flagstaff, and a butternut tree, and she knew every slice that was out of every one of its desks; and she wanted to teach in that school; and she had reason to believe, when she finished her studying, she was going to get a chance; first as a substitute and then as regular teacher, when the time came. As a matter of fact, when she finished her study she was going to be ready for a more pretentious place and a better salary than she could get there; but here was a girl with an ideal; to go back and teach in that little school in whose aisles she had occasionally pulled pigtails and stumbled over the freckled boy's feet and had to "stay in after." And she had set about making herself ready to do so.

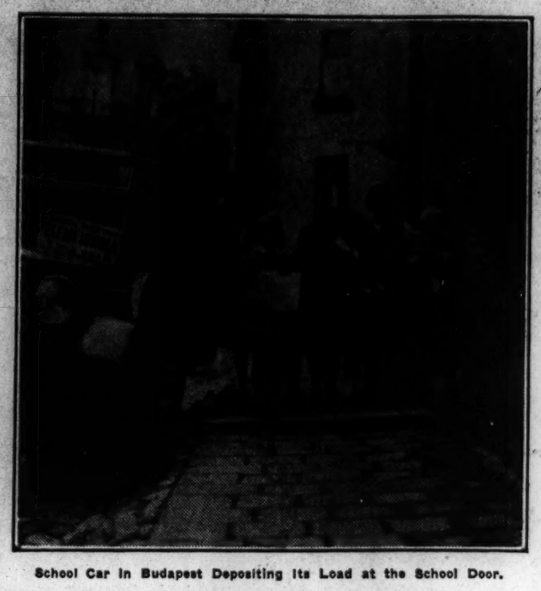
I think the bulwark of Connecticut College for Women is its teaching of home economics. Dr. Blunt thinks home economics is the corner stone of the future history of the development of women with respect to national life. It isn't a simple subject, home economics; it is a complex one. It is approached from the point of view of the individual, from the point of view of the woman as manager of the home, and from the point of view of the home's relationship to the community, and its influence upon community life. Child study is part of it. Household management is part of it. The home is in the background of all the professional life of the country. There is opportunity for a thorough training in some of the professions at the New London College. I think there is less proportion than usual among the students of indecision with respect to what they are going to do in the way of work when they leave college.

Women and Thinking

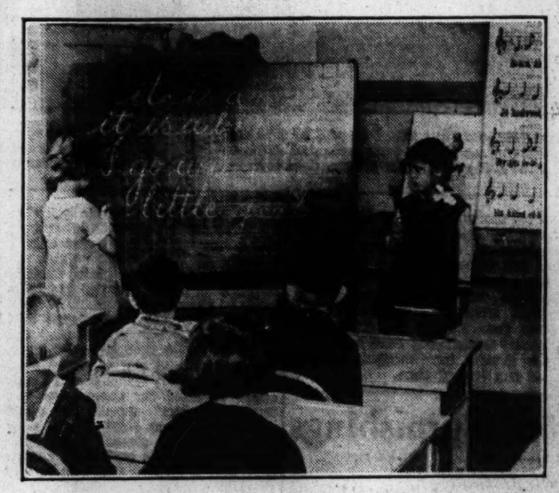
I heard complaints made that women, as a class, did not know very well how to use their thinking powers. Regardless of the soundness of the observation, there is every evidence among the students at New London that they are learning how to think. Moreover, to enjoy it. In the library, it being no different from any other library, there was bound to be a certain number of girls who were poking about in books for facts which, when they were found, would be dull facts in themselves. Yet I thought I observed a sort of zest in the searching. You know the kind. You start out to look for one thing, and you flip over a page, and yc see three or four letters of a word that won't let you go; and you go back and find it is something you don't actually have to have, but still it is fun to have, and so you dig it out. And then you go back to your original errand a little better off for having taken the side road for a few moments.

That's the sort of thing the college encourages. Independent research. A girl came there to study for a certain phase of social service work. According to the requirements she had a certain number of courses that are part of general cultivation. And pretty soon what should she be doing but a paper on a certain aspect of Greek drama. She didn't have to do the paper, and she wasn't going to get any academic credit for it, but the subject caught her interest, and it pleased her to do it, and so she was making time in her very busy schedule to do it. And she won't need it when she gets out of college and begins working in some settlement. That is, she'll be able to do her job if she doesn't know a Greek play from a Mickie Mouse cartoon. But she did that paper, and her experience is that much richer. And stranger things have happened than that a crowd of children in a settlement house should suddenly decide they'd like to act a Greek myth. Then, at least, she'd be able to pull something useful out of her own thought.

Not every girl who goes to Connecticut College is training for something special, or is going to make explicit use of knowledge gained there when she gets out. I fancy, however, that the number of those who like to think that college is just a convenient way station along the road is far smaller than in many colleges. There are an unusual number of students engaged on non-required, indpendent research as a means of entrancing labor.



School Car in Budapest Depositing Its Load at the School Door.



In a Hungarian Classroom With Hungarian Music and English Spelling

Proving How Easily Small Child May Learn Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Budapest

IN ONE of the difficult little streets that wind their narrow, cobble-paved way up the steep hill on which stands Buda Castle, the older of the twin cities which form Hungary's capital, a few carloads of merry little boys and girls are deposited every morning at the door of a pleasant yellow house. A sign by the door and a sign on the front window of the car bear the same legend: "Anglo-Hungarian Elementary School." The car goes on its round all over the city in the morning to collect the children. Aunt Judith and her staff take care of them all day, and the comfortably rubicund Uncle Chauffeur sees them safely home again at five.

Between nine and five, there are games in the garden, English songs and German verses, gymnastics, walks and well-ordered meals as a change from lessons. Neither are the lessons dull, for three languages are included besides the necessary school subjects—but it all seems more like games than lessons, the children say. When the four lower school years are over, the 10-year-olds have acquired, almost without noticing it, a thorough knowledge of English in addition to their native Hungarian, and in most cases a solid fund of German also.

The isolated position of the Hungarians in Europe and their language, which is not related to either of the surrounding Slav, Germanic or Romance tongues, have always compelled them to study foreign languages, but never to such an extent as now, when national and economic troubles point to the need for closer coöperation with nations beyond the country's shrunken boundaries. Language teaching in the middle schools (grammar schools) has been strongly emphasized in the last 10 years, and modern languages now mostly take the part of Greek and largely also of Latin in the curriculum of children between 12 and 17. But language teaching during school hours, at an age when many other subjects demand hard work and much attention and time, proves far from satisfactory where children whose parents cannot afford extra tuition are concerned.

The idea of Miss Judith Kiss, a Hungarian girl, but an English college graduate, was to give children a thorough grounding in foreign languages at an age when new words are absorbed as readily in foreign languages as in their own, and when receptive memories are not yet applied to many other difficult things. A thorough study of British educational methods sent Miss Kiss home to Hungary keen on imparting her own love and understanding of "foreign ways." Convinced that the best way to know and get close to foreign nations is by absorbing their spirit by means of their own language, Miss Kiss set about the ambitious venture of establishing a school.

"Aunt Judith," Miss Kiss herself, directs the children's studies, teaches and attends to all formalities with the authorities, for it needed no small powers of persuasion and the proof of her pupils' thorough knowledge of school subjects to convince the school board that her bilingual, or practically trilingual school would turn out children just as well trained for the ensuing middle school work as other elementary schools do.

Not even Aunt Judith was prepared for the school's remarkable success. She finds the facility with which the children absorb foreign languages astounding. After three or four months they patter English and German, and at the end of two years one and all can express their thoughts on every subject just as fluently in either language as they can in Hungarian. English is put first because German is spoken in most educated homes in Budapest and the children mostly come to school with some notion of it, whereas English in most cases is quite new to them.

The songs and stories told, the games played, the verses recited, all teach the children more about America and England than they would learn in many years outside this school. Hungarian subjects are not set aside, but a special point is made of teaching both at one time, and showing the children that there is no real difference between the points of view if we only penetrate into the ideas that are best expressed by the other nation's language.

They learn the strange language by ear and get better accents than they ever could acquire later.

The school's success is best proved by the number of its pupils, who are exactly as many as the little old house will hold. This is the fourth year of the Anglo-American school's existence. The little pupils who started with the school will have to leave it in the spring, but already many requests from parents compel Miss Kiss to study the question of a higher grade trilingual school for girls.

Regular College Courses Extended Into State Prisons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

IN THE Wisconsin state prison at Waupan an experiment in education is being conducted in hopes of discovering an effective means of training inmates of the State's penal institutions for work in the various professions and trades.

Having as its basis the extension of regular university courses through correspondence study to the prison population of the State, the project, which is under the direction of the extension division at the University of Wisconsin, is proving a means of directing the inmates' interests along constructive channels. Here at the state prison one finds hundreds of inmates enrolled in the courses, dozens of subjects are taught by members of the university faculty, and thousands of hours, formerly unproductive, are being devoted to study.

One night several weeks ago, I had the pleasure of visiting inmates of the state prison enrolled in the courses and of interviewing in their cells many of the students in company with Chester Allen, director of this experiment in prison education. As we strolled through the cell blocks after dark and talked with these convict students, I was surprised at the great variety of interests represented.

Literature and Navigation

We stopped in front of the cell of a gray-haired "lifer." He has completed 12 courses and is finding his present study of English literature an outlet for an exceptionally able mentality. In the next cell is a Negro boy who is taking a course in arithmetic. Way up in the top of the cell block is a young sailor studying navigation. You can see the clear steel blue of the sea in his eyes as he talks about stars, sextants, triangulation, and about purchasing a pair of dividers. It seems that there was some difficulty about obtaining them because they could be made into a dangerous weapon.

Among the many courses offered, those dealing with gas engines, electricity, music, and drawing, are most popular. The first two are popular because they have a definite economic value and because they help in winning promotions in the prison shops. Music is popular because in some cases a knowledge of it presents an opportunity to enroll in the prison band, which allows the prisoner certain privileges. And perhaps the best reason for the popularity of the drwaing courses is that they enable the student to use both his hands and mind.

But reasons for enrollment are numerous. Some inmates simply want to pass the time, others enjoy the stimulation of mental work, others expect that good work in the courses will help them in obtaining a pardon, and still others hope to prepare themselves for better jobs upon their release.

Every year about 150 inmates out of a total prison population of approximately 1000 are registered in the courses. Each written lesson is prepared by the prisoner in the solitude of his cell, is then sent to the state university where it is corrected by an instructor, and is returned with suggestions. The percentage of completions is 60 per cent, despite the fact that men are frequently paroled or discharged.

Once a month the student has a brief conference with the director of correspondence courses. At this time difficulties are straightened out, encouragement extended where necessary, and the study program discussed. The regular fee of from $15 to $25 is charged for each course.

Reading Courses

Although a great variety of courses is open to prisoners, there are some interests better supplied by other means. In recognition of this need, a number of free reading courses were tried out a little over a year ago. Through the coöperation of the traveling library department of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, a suggested reading list is prepared in the field chosen by the student. Books are mailed to the prisoner one at a time and he is asked to prepare a 200-word review of each. Semi-monthly, he confers with the university representative for a discussion on the high lights of his course.

At present 108 students are enrolled in the reading courses. Interests here, as in the correspondence courses, are varied. Prisoners are taking reading courses in aviation, farming, history, engineering, landscape gardening, nursing, and other subjects.

Prison discipline is rigidly maintained, but at the same time the convict is given an opportunity to develop himself mentally if he cares to and to prepare himself for the day when, for the first time, he goes out into the world.

The Denominational College

Extract from the annual report of the executive secretary, Dr. Robert L. Kelly, to the Council of Church Boards of Education in session at Indianapolis, Jan. 22.

IT IS being asserted that the denominational colleges are making, not forward passes, but passes into oblivion. We have occasional tragic illustrations of this fact. But we should not be stampeded by appearances. It is the part of wisdom to attempt a long look ahead and a look entirely around the problem. There was a time when Amherst and Williams appeared to have no possible chance to live. They survived because their sponsors, in addition to being pioneers, were men of undaunted courage and invincible faith, also because they developed constituencies.

Colleges always have been passing, and so have churches and banks, and so even have towns and cities. Before our present crisis, hundreds of colleges founded by churches or by church people had ceased to exist. Many of the denominational colleges were unwisely founded.

In certain areas there are now manifestly too many colleges. There are colleges whose friends are impervious to suggestions for modifications of organization and program. There are colleges with loyalties too restricted for our day and generation. The churches cannot assume all these burdens and ask no questions. The numerous surveys of the church colleges have fearlessly faced these questions.

There are areas where consolidations and mergers are inevitable if the institutions are to save their lives. The existence of a dozen weak colleges cannot be justified where two or three might be strong and the rest be contributory in function. Only as a result of a searching inquiry can two or three or four colleges with the same denominational connection in the same state be justified. Until the colleges themselves are ready to make concessions, no lasting solutions are possible. With rare exceptions, the churches do not "control" the colleges.

How Far Does Church Interest Go?

The time has come to ask, Is the function of the churches only that of pioneering? Are the churches interested in rendering service only to the missionary colleges? Church board representatives will travel thousands of miles to assist a college in a desperate financial situation. Can they and do they aspire to render service to a deserving college which is already measurably successful? Is there an inevitable hiatus here between the churches and the strong institutions? Is it not very much to the credit of the Baptist Board that the University of Chicago and Brown University prize their relationship thereto; that Northwestern University and Connecticut Wesleyan University, one large and one small, are identified with the Methodist Episcopal Board; Carleton and Oberlin with the Congregational Education Society, Swarthmore and Haverford with the Friends, Lafayette and Hamilton with the Presbyterian Board, and Duke, Emory and Southwestern with the Methodist Episcopal Board, South? Does the term "denominational" carry with it a restricted meaning, inconsistent with the best educational theory and practice? On the foreign mission field we do not require that our colleges shall be denominational. Indeed, we discount them, if they are. And we do not admit that, as denominational shibboleths are abandoned, colleges necessarily become less religious, less Christian. Jesus himself was not a "denominationalist."

As a matter of fact, as the term is popularly interpreted, we have practically no "denominational" Protestant colleges now. Methodist colleges are not propagating Methodism or Presbyterian colleges Presbyterianism or Quaker colleges Quakerism. To call a college a Methodist college is to say that it is an institution founded and probably still maintained largely by the money, personnel, faith and prayers of Methodists for the benefit not simply of Methodists but of all eligible applicants regardless of religious or political or other accidental affiliations. It is a piece of benevolent work carried on by Methodists in behalf of society. If such a college is not a denominational college, then the denominational college undoubtedly is passing. Because of its historic and now often misunderstood implication, perhaps we should abandon the term denominational college altogether. But we shall not abandon our enriched educational programs which are justified by the highest educational authority and the profoundest human experience.

Largest Group of the Strongest

Where do you find the largest group of the strongest colleges in America? You find the largest group by far on the lists published by the Church Boards of Education. They are on foundations the chief corner stone of which is religion. Of the 193 colleges on the approved list of the Association of American Universities, all but 57—not counting the colleges of the 26 American universities themselves holding membership in the association—all but 57 are in some way church related. Thirty-three of these have relationships with the Methodist churches, 26 with the Congregational churches, 20 with the Presbyterian churches, 17 with the Baptist churches, 16 with the Roman Catholic churches, five with the Protestant Episcopal churches, five with Lutheran churches, four each with the Disciples and Friends, and eight with other churches.

We repeat this does not mean that all these colleges are bound to the churches by legal ties, or that they are subject to ecclesiastical control. It does mean that now, today, they are serving the churches in a very unusual way. Omitting the Roman Catholic group for lack of data, it is true that these colleges, and colleges with like origins and ideals, are furnishing the churches with the bulk of their outstanding leaders. At this moment 77 per cent of the students enrolled in the Protestant theological seminaries comes from these church related colleges. And it must not be forgotten that for each ministerial candidate, there go from the same college many men and women who have been educated under the same influences who become laymen in the churches. Without such colleges—call them denominational or not—where would the churches recruit the large majority of their leaders?

But even such data as these are frequently misinterpreted to mean that the church related colleges have programs with a narrow religious content and are not offering modern educational facilities except in restricted lines. The exact opposite is the truth. Of course, nearly all these colleges are colleges of liberal arts and sciences.

A study made this year of the college sources of the men in "Who's Who in America" shows that it is the church related colleges—certainly the colleges that recognize religion as an essential element in a liberal education—that stand at the head of the list. On the basis of the percentage of living alumni in "Who's Who" every college in the first 20, every one but one in the first 30, every one but four in the first 40, is a college founded through church influence and today emphasizing religion as a necessary part of the educational program. Most of these colleges are listed by the Church Boards of Education. They are all of Congregational, Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist, Quaker, Baptist, Reformed, Lutheran, vintage.

Stood the Test

These colleges have been submitted to the corrosive acids of critical surveys and have stood the test. If their religion was consumed it was a spurious religion. There is much truth in what Woodrow Wilson said: "Scholarship has usually been more fruitful when associated with religion, and scholarship has never, so far as I can recall, been associated with any religion except the religion of Jesus Christ."

All of which leads to the suggestion that denominations are not unmitigated evils. There must be and will be social groupings in our educational institutions as elsewhere.

School of Peace in Paris

The School of Peace, founded by L'Europe Nouvelle, a publication devoted to the discussion of foreign affairs, opened its doors Nov. 1 to study ways of avoiding war. The School of Peace, open to rich and poor alike, will hold weekly evening sessions, at which the League of Nations and other international efforts to establish permanent peace will be discussed. Rector S. Charléty of the Sorbonne, André Siegfried, the League of Nations officials, and many other diplomats, capitalists and labor chiefs will lecture before the school.—Institute of International Education.

English as Taught in a Trade School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

THE seniors of Lathrop Trade School, Kansas City, are receiving valuable training not only in the use of the various tools and equipment pertaining to the particular trades they have chosen, but also in best English, practical and otherwise.

They have previously been drilled in the fundamentals of English, grammar, syntax, spelling, paragraph writing, etc., as are the pupils of any high school, but the senior year is devoted to special preparation for the contacts they will be seeking after graduation, and this preparation is in the form of those business letters, advertisements or circulars which might be found most useful.

From time to time these boys have received assignments of a certain number of letters or circulars to be written each week, covering some definite situation, such as announcing to the public that they have purchased a shop and are prepared to fill orders; or a letter to a supply house regarding necessary supplies to be used in such a shop. The series goes on from letters to prospective customers or to supply houses, applications to a bank for financial support, letters inquiring as to the reasons for nonarrival of goods ordered and answers to these inquiries, orders specifying proper shipping directions and telegrams for rapid transit.

Then "want ads" are written which in turn lead to letters of application for the work, and so the series unfolds, bringing forth in logical sequence the applications for work which many of the boys will be writing a little later.

That the study of English can be made interesting as well as instructive, providing for the exercise of a ready imagination can be readily seen when it is noted that those boys taking carpenter work must write their letters as regarding lumber or other materials used in that trade; students of pattern-making engage in disposing of forms and patterns; while those taking automotive machine work write about parts or accessories needed in garages or repair shops.

The youths who are taking aviation mechanics as a trade (and there are quite a number in this vocational trade school) were compelled to use much imagination when it came to writing circulars for advertising. As they were supposed to be building ships to sell, supplying an increasing demand, they could not expect to circularize the business world in general since the cost of an airplane prohibits casual buying. It was therefore found necessary to have various personal agents or salesmen promoting the selling campaign.

Then when letters were to be written offering samples for advertising purposes it was quite evident that these students must use common sense and reason in preparing their compositions

It is good to know how well these trade school students are being fitted for the future. They are receiving with their trade course a training in the use of that most valuable tool used by all whether they be scholar or mechanic—good English.

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THE HOME FORUM

Robert Burns, Poet of Humanity

EACH year, in January, Scotland and Scotsmen the world over pay homage to the memory of Robert Burns. But this homage is not confined to Scotsmen: but is participated in by all English-speaking peoples and many of other kindreds and tongues. Why should this be so, and why are national boundaries so obliterated, as far as the influence of this particular poet is concerned? The reason for this is not far to seek, and the answer might well be given in one word, viz.—"humanity." Burns is nothing, if he is not human, and indeed intensely human, in the entire range of his sympathies; and that quality of his nature constitutes the cementing influence which has bound him to successive generations for well-nigh a century and a half. We may think those thoughts, many of us, and cherish dreams—as of some far-off event—of mankind one day clasping hands in brotherly affection; but who other than Robert Burns has enshrined the sentiment in such simple, yet matchless lines:—

For a' that, and a' that
It's coming yet for a' that,
That man to man, the world o'er,
Shall brothers be for a' that.

The two-roomed clay cottage, built by Burns's father in the village of Alloway, and in which the poet was born, is still preserved, and is visited yearly by thousands of tourists from all parts of the world. The father originally a gardener, and later a farmer in a small way, had a hard struggle with poverty, but succeeded in sending his children to school, and although Robert had to assist in the labors of the farm, yet by the age of sixteen, he had acquired the elements of what might be considered a fairly good education for that time.

In estimating Burns's influence, he must be compared with himself. Burns in despair must be read with Burns on the topmost wave of hope; Burns humorous must be interpreted by Burns serious; Burns resentful by Burns cheerfully acquiescent; Burns the Jacobite by Burns the Democrat. A consideration of the poet in all his aspects and triumphs leads one to the conclusion that an instinct for thoroughness is the "miraculous" or inexplicable element in him, which has made him at once a ready reckoner in mundane ethics, and a joy for ever. Whenever Burns soared from the particular to the universal, in humor, in sentiment, and in reflection, he glided from the Scottish language into English. Thus it is that Burns's mission of achievement—his preëminence as a Scottish poet, his excellence as an English poet—means the triumphant assertion, on the part of Scotland, of its rights in British and world literature.

In Scottish poetry, Burns takes the preëminent place. He is the supreme artist, to whom all others are subsidiary. All local Scottish verse, from the early sixteenth century, even from the day of Dunbar and his compeers, may be said to presuppose Burns; it all expands to him, or dwindles from him. Burns is not merely the national poet of Scotland; he is, in a certain sense, the country itself: all elements of Scottish life and manners, all peculiarities of Scottish temperament and conviction are found "embroidered somewhere or other in Burns's singing-robes."

Sir Walter Scott, who, when a boy of fifteen, saw Burns, has preserved for us a very fine description of him:—

"His person was robust, his manners rustic, not clownish. There was a strong expression of shrewdness in his lineaments; his eye alone indicated the poetic temperament and character, and brightly glowed when he spoke with feeling and interest. I never saw such an eye in a human head, not even in that of Byron."

Occasional, fragmentary, and unpremeditated as most of Burns's poems are, they bear the guinea-stamp of unmistakable poetic genius of the strongest and universal kind. About his expression, there is a laconic pith and racy vigor which strike to the very marrow of the popular consciousness.

Though Burns had no university education, he had by nature that which enabled him to appeal to the very heart of the people. Every poor man felt himself an inch or two taller, a little less of a cipher in the world's affairs, after reading "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "The Twa Dogs" or "Is there for honest poverty."

The masculinity of his wit, the open-handed candour of his utterance, the generosity of his whole nature, make the personality of this peasant-bard exceptionally near and dear to us.

Love of the poor, and popular freedom, these were passions with Burns, and his "Cotter's Saturday Night" will remain an undying picture of Scotland's peasant-aristocracy:—

From scenes like these, old Scotia's grandeur springs,
That makes her lov'd at home, rever'd abroad:
Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,
"An honest man's the noblest work of God."

Nature ever enthralled him. On turning up a mountain daisy, with his plow, his thought is thus expressed:—

Wee, modest, crimson-tippèd flow'r,
Thou's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender stem.

And closely intertwined with his love of nature was his tender pity for animals. Even the little mouse is worthy of his notice.

Wee, sleekit, cowrin', timrous beastie,
Oh, what a panic's in thy breastie!

Burns expressed, with conscious power and precision, that which thousands of men, who labor and delve the earth, had felt obscurely and confusedly for centuries past. Contrast his ploughman with Thomson's, his woodman with Cowper's, his blacksmith with Longfellow's, and we realize how distinct his intimate knowledge is from the sympathetic imagination of the enlightened and cultured bourgeois.

To his countrymen, nay to the world, Burns has left the heritage of an unequaled song-craft. His lyre has run the gamut of the emotions, from the whisper of affection to the fire-filled chant of war and liberty. In the utterance of no poet, has passion and simplicity been so truly wedded. The simple, almost rustic lines are suffused with a lofty genius which compels the tears of both simple and learned. So intimate is the combination of artlessness and genius in the songs of Burns, that in no poet is it so difficult to trace the true quality of that genius; in none is it so elusive. It is enwoven in the very fiber of the verse, from which it cannot be untwined. "Auld Lang Syne" as a song belongs not only to Scotland, but to the English-speaking world.

Burns was a great poet, a great lover of humanity, and a great natural man, and as has been said, "his faults were the faults of his qualities." His wondrous charity was the keynote of all his work. It is related of the late Dr. Robert Wallace, a minister of the Church of Scotland, and at one time editor of the Scotsman, that when he was a student at St. Andrews University, the professor of church history on one occasion asked the class: "Who introduced Christianity into Scotland?" Quick as a flash came the answer from young Wallace—"Robert Burns, sir." Was there not, after all, a modicum of truth in the reply? Burns's own words will ever strike home, to the heart of humanity:—

Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
Decidedly can try us,
He knows each chord, its various tone,
Each spring, its various bias:
Then at the balance, let's be mute,
We never can adjust it;
What's done, we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted.

J. K.

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"My Book and I"

If the world find fault that I speak too much of myself, I find fault that they do not so much as think of themselves. . . . I have this, at least, according to discipline, that never any man treated of a subject he better understood and knew, than I what I have undertaken, and that in this I am the most understanding man alive: secondly, that never any man penetrated farther into his matter, nor better and more distinctly sifted the parts and sequences of it, nor ere more exactly and fully arrived at the end he proposed to himself. To perfect it, I need bring nothing but fidelity to the work; and that is there, and the most pure and sincere that is anywhere to be found. . . . My book and I go hand in hand together. —MONTAIGNE, in "Essays."

Robert Burns

Gi'e me ae spark o' nature's fire, That's a' the learning I desire;
Then tho' I drudge thro' dub an' mire At pleugh or cart,
My Muse, tho' hamely in attire, May touch the heart.

The Gutenberg Bible

Through the magnificent foyer, and up the gleaming marble stairs of the Congressional Library in Washington, drift, singly or in groups, the daily visitors. In the exhibition hall above, some pass with scarcely a glance, others pause briefly in casual curiosity, and a few linger with eager eyes before the large piano-like case in front of the mosaic Minerva. For here, under protective glass, is the Gutenberg Bible, one of three extant copies of that first great book ever printed from movable type, between the years 1450 and 1455. It had been in the possession of the religious order of the Benedictines almost since the date of its publication (although only in 1900 was it rediscovered by the outside world), until it was secured for this library in 1930 at a cost of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars by an appropriation of Congress.

Even if one ignores its tremendous significance, it is still a thing of beauty just to look at, with its three large volumes of vellum pages printed in Latin, its illuminated initial letters in red and black, and its vivid black characters, old Gothic or German, designed to imitate the handwriting of the time. To be sure, it is not so easily read as the clear bold type leads one with a work-a-day knowledge of Latin to suppose, for abbreviations are common, while punctuation and capitalization differ from modern usage. It is so perfectly preserved that its age seems well-nigh incredible.

But who can ignore the history that lies behind this book; that is subsequent to it; yes, that exists in consequence of it? The book-lover thinks gratefully of Johannes or John Gutenberg, who, like most pioneers, went through forbidding difficulties to give his invention to the world. Born in Mainz, Germany, about 1400, Gutenberg fled, as a young man, on account of political dissensions, to Strasbourg, where he learned the trade of lapidary. Wood engraving is known to have been used in pictures in 1423, and it is supposed that Gutenberg got his idea of block printing from some religious pictures, so produced. At first he carved on one block of wood, at marvelous pains, the letters for a whole page. He kept the secret of his block process at the beginning, and people supposed the printed matter to be manuscripts slowly written by hand.

A vast amount of time and labor was consumed in preparing the wooden blocks by hand for every page, but what seemed at first a calamitous accident led to the plan of separating the letters and arranging them to make words over and over. "Bonus homo" were the first words, and the Lord's Prayer almost the first attempt at printing with types, it is said.

But poverty, prejudice, ignorance that considered his discovery witchcraft, and other trials, made Strasbourg so unfavorable that Gutenberg returned to Mainz. Here he was encouraged and assisted by a banker, John Faust, who has been called the Promoter of the art of printing. Peter Schoeffer, who had helped Gutenberg in Strasbourg, took charge of designing the letters for engraving, and has been called the Improver of the art. This was not the end of Gutenberg's hardships, but perhaps they have been sufficiently indicated.

It was considered a wonderful age when, by his invention, six men could make a hundred Bibles in six years. What would that age have thought of the thousand copies which modern printing makes possible in one day? "Ignorance fled before printing as darkness from light."

Small wonder that thinking on these things the book-lover in the Congressional Library—a library which, alone, contains in excess of three million books—stands a little longer lost in awe, yes, almost ecstatic reverence—before the three beautiful vellum volumes of the Gutenberg Bible.

Concerning Apelles

Apelles (350 B. C.) of Cos brought Greek art to its highest perfection. In him, grace of conception and refinement of taste went hand in hand with almost perfect execution. Lübke says that "He seems, like an antique Raphael, to have lent to his works a finished charm and that delicate spirit of beauty which can only arise from a combination of exquisitely yielding forms with a subtle fusion of tints and a noble full-souled conception." The majority of the works of Apelles seem to have been portraits or of a portrait character, his subjects seldom containing more than one or two figures. The horses which he often introduced into his pictures were very celebrated.

Several anecdotes are told of Apelles which are of especial interest; one is of the celebrated "contest of lines," which has been so variously explained by artists for ages. The following is Pliny's account: "Apelles, upon his arrival at Rhodes, immediately sought out the studio of Protogenes, who happened to be away from home, but an old woman was in attendance taking charge of a large panel, which was standing ready prepared upon an easel. When the old woman inquired what name she should give to her master upon his return, Apelles answered by taking a pencil (or brush), wet with color, and drawing a line (linea) on the panel, saying simply, 'This.' When her master returned, the old woman pointed out what had happened, and Protogenes, when he saw the panel, cried out instantly, "Apelles has been here, for that is the work of no other hand"; and he took a pencil and with another color drew upon the same line, or panel (in illa ipsa), a still finer line, and going away gave orders to the old woman that when Apelles returned she was to show him 'that' and tell him it was whom he sought. Apelles returned and, blushing to see himself surpassed, drew a third between or upon those two in a third color, and attained the summit of subtilty, leaving no possibility of being surpassed. When Protogenes returned a second time, he acknowledged himself vanquished, and immediately sought out Apelles." Pliny goes on to say that this panel was handed down to posterity as a wonder.

The controversy regarding the story has been as to the translation of the word linea; whether it means simply a line or a sketch. . . .

The old proverb, "Let the cobbler keep to his last," originated, it is said, with him. It was the custom of the Greek artists to expose their pictures to the public view in the front or porches of their houses. A certain cobbler ventured to find fault with the sandal on the foot of one of Apelles' figures thus exposed. When he saw this fault corrected on the following day, he was bold enough to criticise the leg, when Apelles came out and indignantly said "ne sutor supra crepidam" (let the cobbler keep to his last).

Apelles was noted among his contemporaries for his industry, his motto being "Nulla dies sine linea" (no day without a line). His masterpiece was considered to be "Venus Rising From the Waters." This picture was painted for the people of Cos, and was placed in the temple of Æsculapius on that island, and remained there until it was removed by Augustus, who took it in the place of one hundred talents tribute and dedicated it in the temple of Julius Cæsar at Rome. — DEMETRIUS L. HOYT, in "Handbook of Historic Schools of Painting"

Verdadera satisfacción

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"VANIDAD de vanidades, dijo el Predicador . . . todo vanidad." Así en el libro de Ecclesiastés se describen las experiencias del rey Salomón. El autor relata como este gran rey edificó casas, hizo grandes obras, acumuló tesoros; y no negó a sus ojos ninguna cosa que desearan, luego miró todas las obras que habían hecho sus manos y dijo: "He aquí, todo vanidad y aflicción de espíritu, y no hay provecho debajo del sol." Paso a paso el Predicador examina toda obra humana y la desecha como sin satisfacción o provecho, hasta que llega al "fin de todo el discurso": "Teme á Dios, y guarda sus mandamientos; porque esto es el todo del hombre" (según la versión castellana de la Biblia de Cipriano de Valera).

El libro de Ecclesiastés demuestra exactamente la naturaleza de lo que se llama la mente humana y su volubilidad. Desea y logra, luego desea más y logra más, y aun no está satisfecha. Parece como si no había nada en la naturaleza de obras o posesiones materiales que pudiera dar a la mente humana más que una satisfacción pasajera. Si no fuera así, bien se pudiera esperar que Salomón con toda su gloria de riquezas y sabiduría debiera de haber estado satisfecho. Tenía todo lo que sus ojos deseaban y aun eso era para él "aflicción de espíritu."

En nuestra ignorancia pudieramos decir, ¡Dame todo lo que deseo y estaré satisfecho! ¿Pero para cuánto tiempo? La satisfacción de una experiencia nueva es nada más que momentaria. La mayoría de nosotros imaginamos que el trabajo o la posición de otro es lo que nuestro corazón desearía; pero una vez satisfecha la ambición, deseamos otra cosa. ¿Donde está el error? En "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy escribe (páginas 60 y 61), "Gozos más elevados solamente pueden satisfacer los anhelos del hombre inmortal." Y añade, "Los sentidos no pueden dar gozo verdadero." Aquí tenemos la contestación. Satisfacción verdadera no puede venir por medio del sentido personal; tiene que venir de algo más elevado, como el Predicador lo enunció en conclusión,—de obediencia a Dios y Sus mandamientos.

Muchos pueden aseverar que en este mundo moderno y material tal transcendentalismo no es posible ni práctico. Uno puede decir que tiene los pesares y preocupaciones de un negocio, otro que tiene una familia que mantener, otro que la competencia es aguda y que tiene que dedicar todo su tiempo a cosas materiales. En estas sugestiones encontramos la implicación que el Cristianismo genuino no puede aplicarse con éxito en los asuntos humanos de todos los días. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña, enfaticamente, que sí, que puede aplicarse en todas actividades legítimas. No hay nada mal en esfuerzos humanos honrados y obras que adelantan el progreso del mundo. Por el contrario, hay mucho bueno en ellos. Lo malo está en nuestros pensamientos y métodos de proceder. Así por ejemplo, Jesús explicó como riquezas de por sí no necesitan ser un obstáculo para la entrada al reino de los cielos, pero que la confianza en las riquezas es un obstáculo; y San Pablo refiere al "amor del dinero" como "la raíz de todos los males." En otras palabras ¿Cuánta realidad damos en pensamiento a la materia, o hasta qué punto somos esclavos a este pensamiento? Estas son las cuestiones de importancia.

No hay individuo, negocio, nación ni comunidad que no tendría más éxito y sería más próspero, que no ganaría satisfacción verdadera, si Dios y sus mandamientos fueran mejor obedecidos. En este respecto la Ciencia Cristiana es de importancia vital a la humanidad para su progreso, su paz y su bienestar, porque revela la ciencia práctica del Cristo y puede aplicarse con éxito en todas las relaciones con nuestros semejantes. Demuestra como los diez mandamientos, y las enseñanzas de nuestro Maestro, incluso del sermón del monte, pueden utilizarse en todas nuestras empresas legítimas. ¡Y cuánta diferencia produce esta influencia transformadora y esta cristianización;—entendimiento sencillo, confianza y fe en Dios como el único poder, el único creador, el Padre-Madre amante que cuida cariñosamente de todos en todas partes y a todos tiempos! Cuando comprendemos que no hay más que un Padre-Madre infinito, no podemos desear más. No tememos el porvenir cuando comprendemos que la única inteligencia divina y perfecta está guiando, cuidando y gobernando cada una de sus ideas. La rivalidad puede ser vencida por el entendimiento de que Dios tiene abundancia para todos; y la competencia perniciosa es eliminada por el concepto más elevado que todos los hombre son colaboradores en el negocio ilimitado de servir a Dios y al hombre. Y ahí está el camino a la satisfacción genuina y duradera.

No hay otro camino. No podemos separarnos de Dios, el bien, y seguir experimentando alegría y satisfacción. ¿Por qué? Porque Dios es el Principio, el origen, del hombre, y el hombre es Su semejanza. El hombre, pues, no puede ser nada menos que parecido a Dios. ¿Como, entonces, podemos estar satisfechos con algo que sea menos? ¿Como podemos tener éxito con otra cosa? Ser a la semejanza de Dios es el estado natural del hombre; es su único estado de existencia verdadero, porque la Biblia declara, "Porque en él vivimos, y nos movemos, y somos". El único Ser verdadero es Dios, y en esta escuela de experiencia humana estamos satisfechos y tenemos éxito en medida creciente en cuanto reflejamos las cualidades de Dios. ¿No debieramos esperar, anhelar y esforzarnos de alcanzar, más y más, aquel estado de satisfacción y contentamiento genuinos que pertenece al hombre verdadero, creado por Dios? El Salmista escribió, "Seré saciado cuando despertare á tu semejanza."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Cottonwoods

Some leafless cottonwoods go marching up
The snowy hill. How these tall trees and dark
Gaunt Pilgrims, faring off to forest church
To give mute praise for sky's shelter, nurture
Of earth, sun, rain; for Summer's boon
Of jerkins glossy-green; and for the rest
Bestowed by Winter with his choir of winds
Singing low chants among their branches bare.
Cottonwoods are God-fearing trees and reverent.

ALTA BOOTH DUNN.

So This Is Carmel

"Elizabeth" was in fine fettle, she had plenty of gas, the road was good, and she was bowling along merrily, humming a satisfied tune, when a red eye blinked at her. No gas now and pressure on her brake. Slowly she rounded a right angled turn. "Oh!" gasped eager, excited voices. A few yards more and the brake pressed harder, a key turned, the engine ceased to throb, and Elizabeth stopped at the brow of a hill. "So this is Carmel!" Pines fringed the steep hillside, and at its foot a wide road led on, straight to the blue Pacific, the horizon a thin line of gold, the turquoise evening sky flecked with opalescent hues of afterglow reflected in the shining tops of cars, like deep pools clustered in the center of a straight road that ended in a thundering barrier of restless, uprearing, blue-green waves, foam-crowned in dazzling white.

The brake released, and silently Elizabeth coasted, down, down, toward the tree tops and roofs of the little village, till she was lower than they, and the tree tops and the red roofs and glistening white walls of quaint shops looked down upon her and her folks, oh quite kindly, and with welcoming smiles.

In the days that followed Elizabeth rested while her folks wandered through needle-strewn lanes that leisured up hill and down, or, finding a tree in their pathway, curtseyed gravely and stepped aside, or caressingly surrounded it, caring naught for the resulting double bulge in their contour; and every here and there, a quaint, steep roof, a hospitable doorway, restful patio, a cool fountain, a blossom-scented garden peeped out at them, reflecting the friendly, knowable essence of the place. At each corner, the grand sea vista, which drew them often to where the wise, dark cypresses guarded the crescent beach, upon which sandpipers ran and great gulls tossed on the incoming waves among kelpies and sea-lions.

At last with many backward glances, they too climbed the hill, and left the vast magic circle of velvet star-filled sky, for the narrow magic circle of gayly lit shops of jaunty air and odd architecture—European and Spanish—with their rich wares gathered from the four corners of the globe.

Then they went their way homeward to a redwood cottage in a cluster of live oaks and pines; for them the ever-present music of the ocean is the greatest charm of all.

True Satisfaction

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"VANITY of vanities, saith the Preacher . . . all is vanity." Thus in the book of Ecclesiastes are depicted the experiences of King Solomon. The author describes how this great king built houses, made great works, gathered together treasures, and whatsoever his eyes desired he withheld not from them; then he looked on what he had labored to do, and said, "Behold, all was vanity and vexation of spirit, and there was no profit under the sun." Step by step the Preacher examines each human achievement and sweeps it aside as unsatisfying, unprofitable, until "the conclusion of the whole matter" is reached: "Fear God, and keep his commandments: for this is the whole duty of man."

The book of Ecclesiastes accurately portrays the nature of the so-called human mind and its fickleness. It desires and obtains; then it wants more and gets more, and is still unsatisfied. It would seem as if there were nothing in the nature of material achievement or possession that gives the human mind more than fleeting satisfaction. If this were not so, surely one might think that Solomon, with all his glory of both riches and knowledge, ought to have been satisfied. He had all that his "eyes desired," yet even this was to him "vexation of spirit."

In our ignorance we might say, Give me all I want, and I will be satisfied! For how long? The thrill of new experiences is momentary only. Most of us imagine that someone else's work or position is just what our heart desires; but if our ambition is gratified, then we want something else. What is wrong? In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (pp. 60, 61), "Higher enjoyments alone can satisfy the cravings of immortal man." And she adds, "The senses confer no real enjoyment." Here is the answer. Real satisfaction cannot come through personal sense; it must come from something higher, even as the Preacher concluded, from obedience to God and His commandments.

Many may argue that in this modern material world such transcendentalism is impossible and impractical. One may say that he has the cares and worries of a business; another that he has a family to support; still another that competition is keen and he must devote all his time to material things. In these suggestions there is the implication that genuine Christianity cannot be successfully applied in our daily human affairs. Christian Science teaches, emphatically, that in all legitimate activities it can be so applied. There is nothing wrong in honest human endeavors and achievements that advance the progress of the world. On the contrary, there is much that is right in them. The wrong lies in our thoughts and methods of achieving. For instance, Jesus made it clear that riches in themselves may not be a hindrance to entering the kingdom, but that trust in riches is a hindrance; and Paul referred to "the love of money" as "the root of all evil." In other words, How much of a reality are we in belief making of matter, or how much of a slave are we to this belief? These are the important questions.

There is not an individual, a business, a nation, a community, that would not be more successful and prosperous, and that would not gain true satisfaction, were God and His commandments better obeyed. In this respect Christian Science is of vital importance to mankind, to its progress, its peace, and its well-being, for it reveals the practical Science of Christ, which can be applied successfully in all our dealings with our fellow men. It shows how the Ten Commandments, and our Master's teachings, including the Sermon on the Mount, can be utilized in all legitimate undertakings. And what a transforming difference this Christianization makes: simple understanding, trust, and confidence in God as the only power, the only creator, the loving Father-Mother, tenderly caring for all everywhere and all the time! When we realize there is one infinite Father-Mother, we cannot want more. We are not afraid of the future when we realize that there is the one perfect divine intelligence guiding, watching, and governing every one of its ideas. Rivalry can be met and mastered by understanding that God has abundance for all; and hurtful competition is overcome by establishing the higher sense that all men are coworkers, co-operators in the unlimited business of serving God and man. And herein lies the path of true and lasting satisfaction.

There is no other way. We cannot separate ourselves from God, good, and still experience joy and satisfaction. Why? Because God is the Principle, the origin, of man, and man is His likeness. Man, then, cannot be anything less than Godlike. How, then, can we be satisfied with anything less? How can we be successful with anything else? Godliness is natural to man; it is his only real state of existence, for the Bible states, "In him we live, and move, and have our being." The only real Being is God, and in this school of human experience we are satisfied and successful in an ever increasing measure as we reflect the qualities of God. Should we not hope for, long for, and strive for, more and more, that state of true satisfaction and contentment which belongs to the real man of God's creation? The Psalmist wrote, "I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Truth." Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

The Crab Cactus Blooms

Today a miracle was swiftly wrought:
From gray-green leaves,
Flat and unvisioning,
That bore no hint of beauty or delight,
Slim, rosy flowers, rich exotic blooms,
Unfurled their waxy petals, one by one,
Almost before my awed and startled sight.

How could it be?
How could such flat, thin leaves
Hide such rare color, such frail loveliness?
It was as if bright rubies had been pinned
Upon the homely leaves of the small plant
And suddenly transformed its meagerness
Into undreamed of beauty.

I know now why, in southern villages,
Where cactuses are grown in old tin-pans
Before low cabin doors,
They bear a jubilant and singing name.
One dusky Auntie calls across the way:
"My Crissmus Carol's riotin' in flowahs!"
"Mine's not jes' out,"
Her neighbor answers back,
"But it's mos' ready, rarin' now to go."
That is the right name for the curious plant—
A "Christmas Carol," bursting into bloom!

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Keats at Ayr

Kingswells, July 13, 1818.

We were talking on different and indifferent things when on a sudden we turned a corner upon the immediate Country of Ayr—the Sight was as rich as possible. I had no Conception that the native place of Burns was so beautiful—the idea I had was more desolate, his "rigs of Barley" seemed always to me but a few strips of Green on a cold hill—O prejudice! it was as rich as Devon—I endeavoured to drink in the Prospect, that I might spin it out to you as the Silkworm makes silk from Mulberry leaves—I cannot recollect it—Besides all the Beauty, there were the Mountains of Arran Isle, black and huge over the Sea. We came down upon everything suddenly—there were in our way the "bonny Doon," with the Brig that Tam o' Shanter crossed, Kirk Alloway, Burns's Cottage, and then Brigs of Ayr. First we stood upon the Bridge across the Doon; surrounded by every Phantasy of green in Tree, Meadow, and Hill,—the stream of the Doon, as a Farmer told us, is covered with trees from head to foot—you know those beautiful beaths so fresh against the weather of a summer's evening—there was one stretching along behind the trees.—From "The Complete Poetical Works and Letters of JOHN KEATS." Edited by H. E. SCUDDER.

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By
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RADIO AVIATION

When 15 Per Cent Is Asked

Education and Labor Organize to Get Some Wavelengths

EIGHT of the most important educational associations in the United States have banded together for a campaign which has as its avowed purpose the setting aside of 15 per cent of the 90 wavelengths—the equivalent of 13½ clear channels—for the exclusive use of 48 autonomous state educational groups. Careful of their state autonomy over education, they will not agree that the interstate character of radio waves gives any federal agency power to regulate educational broadcasting by states.

Nor have these associations' states insured themselves appropriations for educational stations which they insist they (that is, each state group) must wholly control. They utterly refuse to consider any compromise whereby all federally licensed stations shall be required to reserve for them, collectively or singly, nationally or locally, certain hours to be devoted to educational programs staged by themselves.

They insist they must have exclusively assigned wavelengths. They have embarked on a five-year campaign looking to the end that they get 15 per cent of all the radio channels. They were started on their way by Secretary of the Interior Wilbur, himself president of Leland Stanford; they were more recently organized by United States Commissioner of Education Cooper; and their demand for 15 per cent of the radio channels has been incorporated into a bill introduced in Congress on Jan. 8 by Senator Fess, of Ohio, who is chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Though President Hoover has probably paid little attention to their campaign, its impetus and organization has come from within Administration ranks and, to all appearances, at least, has borne and bears the indorsement of the Republican administrators.

Even more insistent in their radio demands are the labor interests, who appear with a better organized front than ever with the prospective affiliation of the railroad brotherhoods with the American Federation of Labor. The labor campaign, which has also taken the form of bills introduced in the Senate by Senator Glenn, of Illinois, and in the House by Representative Reed, of Illinois is designed to obtain a clear channel for WCFL, Chicago. Chicago being already overcrowded with stations which are already using more than their quota of channels, the Federal Radio Commission has consistently refused to meet that demand.

Not only has the American Federation of Labor indorsed the campaign for a clear channel, but those behind the movement say that they have pledged 80 per cent of the present Congress and 90 per cent of the next Congress to support the Glenn-Reed bills. Those bills would also reserve a clear channel for education and another for agriculture. Labor, education and agriculture would get their assignments to the three clear channels thus reserved, not from the Federal Radio Commission, but from the Secretaries of Labor, Interior and Agriculture, respectively.

The educators apparently are not putting much faith in these bills, but are throwing their strength behind the Fess measure. The agriculturists have been relatively quiet, but the convention of the Farmers Educational Coöperative Union in St. Paul is on record as favoring the Reed resolution. Given a clear channel, the agriculture interests say they would build a powerful station on it through the combined efforts of the Farm Bureau Federation, the National Grange and the National Farmers Union.

All of these movements assume that one clear channel each, or even 13½ for education, would be sufficient for their nation-wide needs. There are many technical reasons to dispute this presumed sufficiency. Each interest, with the possible exception of the farmers, who have been accorded generous treatment on the wavelengths by the two national networks and by individual stations, intends to go to Congress with its fight. The existing broadcasters will undoubtedly fight back with all the vigor and influence they can command, for their very existence is at stake. Each element will appeal to the public, which, in the last analysis, must pass upon the fairness of the demands and the adequacy of the present system of broadcasting in America.

MARTIN CODEL.

Better Air Harbors

More Coming Down and Going Up Places

London

A WORLD-WIDE tour of all countries with progressive airport ideas would become an annual event for some experienced British architect or engineer if the proposal of Capt. W. R. Baldwin-Wiseman should be accepted. Through this method England could keep in the forefront in airport development.

Captain Baldwin-Wiseman recently appeared before the Society of Engineers in London with this idea after drawing a picture of airport conditions in England. While Britain lags behind other nations, this should be offset within the next three years by the completion of 20 new airdromes and 80 landing fields under consideration. The ultimate result of this activity in England would be that every town would consider it essential to have one or more landing fields in the same way it has a railway station. It was pointed out that German air lines now fly a daily average of 45,000 miles, or about nine times the average of British machines.

The Captain's figures for the United States included 13,000 landing fields, of which 370 were municipal airports, these fields catering to some 35,000 airplanes and plans for spending $500,000,000 for airports and flying route equipment in the next two years.

Apropos of this trend, Birmingham has authorized a municipal airdrome, costing $350,000, to be located about seven miles from the center of the city on the road to Stratford-on-Avon.

New School Days

Every Village and Hamlet Will Hear the Voice

Prague

SCHOOL children hurry on their way to school in the villages and hamlets of Czechoslovakia, eager anticipation written on their faces. Why? They are to hear the most interesting lessons today by the greatest teachers of the nation, right from Prague.

Getting noted teachers has long been a problem in rural schools. Radio now brings their voices to every part of this country. Loudspeakers have been installed in even the smallest village schools and thus the children look forward to their lessons.

England's results with radio in the schools inspired this step in Czechoslovakia. At present only one hour a week will be devoted to this type of education, covering history, geography, nature study and music. A central board working with the broadcasting stations of Prague, Brno, Bratislava and Kosice will control the work and prepare special monthly bulletins for the teachers outlining preparatory work for the programs. Every state school will be equipped with sets and loudspeakers.

Not only will children benefit from these installations but adults also as the school buildings are used for extension work. Incidentally this plan is expected to stimulate a great deal of interest in radio generally. Czechoslovakia has only 288,000 listeners-in out of a population of 13,000,000, compared with 455,000 in Austria with a population of but 6,000,000.

ARTHUR ALLEN AS HIMSELF

Alias David, Gus and Dan'l

Arthur Allen Has Still to Sell His Parents

ARTHUR ALLEN'S mother cautioned him to stay off the radio because he hadn't the voice for it. From all I can hear Arthur Allen's mother is the sort who regards radio as a contraption, anyhow. But more of her later.

I confess I looked forward with an unusual kind of interest to seeing Arthur Allen. I am not a radio—er, fan, I believe the word is. I really like only one thing now in fashion on the air and that is, oddly enough, sketches based on rural characterizations. Perhaps for the same reason that I should rather drive a long-tailed horse to a cut-under.

I had heard Arthur Allen's voice on one or two occasions in a Socony land broadcast and it entertained and reassured me when I should have been thinking all such homely characterizations had disappeared from the face of the earth. I am sure, as we met in the studio, that Mr. Allen would have been the first to be surprised had I hugged myself as he spoke, but I could have, nevertheless, for here was a man who is himself on the air, for all there are no wisps of hay sticking out of his hair.

He is a pert, spruce figure. He gives an impression of an almost inordinate neatness. Of clothes, of manner, of speech. He clips his words. His hands are narrow and precisely shaped. His eyes must be blue, a country blue, if you know what I mean. And, likewise, if you know what I mean, he is a man all right out in the open; no evasions; no pose; no little-red-herring talk. A man who cannot change himself. If you were the most chary person in the world of liking people first-off, you would like him. You've known him always, though you and he met in the last five minutes. Ten minutes later you know his mother too. And bits about his home town, which is Gowanda in New York State. "Upstate" that would be. And from that time on you are old friends, with lots to laugh at, and not a bother in the world.

Back in Gowanda Arthur Allen wanted to be an actor. "Pshaw!" I can hear his mother and father both saying that. He took common school education in Gowanda and his family sent him to Oberlin, and he studied music there; the pipe organ; we fell upon that, for several minutes, because I too was not intended to be what I am, and the pipe organ which I studied a long time, but allowed myself to be put off, is to me the most magnificent musical instrument ever devised for man to hear.

For several years Allen "behaved." That is, he pursued his calling, and played an organ in a church.

But in 1913, with the "pshaws" of his parents ringing smartly in his ears, he took himself off and joined up with a stock company. I can well believe what I have heard, that he was a howling success as an actor on the stage, because he loves acting; he would rather act than eat. Acting never bores him, which I fancy is more than can be said for many people on the stage.

A little farther along the road Gerald Stopp appears on the scene. In casting a play for National Broadcasting he came across a part he thought Allen would do well. He picked up the telephone. Allen, curiously enough, said "Pshaw!" himself. Stopp argued Allen kept on saying "Pshaw!" But curiously enough, with less and less vehemence. And so he went on the air

The best things Allen does, as everyone knows, are his David Harum; "Gus" in the discontinued Schrader-town Band"; his incomparable Uncle Daniel in the tale which involves the obstreperous Margie and her disinclination to abide with Neville, her guardian; and his share in the Uncle Abe and David series in which his partner is Phillips Lord.

You can ask him how he does it; how he is Uncle Daniel instead of Arthur Allen, playing Uncle Daniel; and in a voice that is Uncle Daniel's he will tell you, "Well, I don't know; I guess it's just natural."

I can think of people who might sniff and say "Bah! A man's not a good actor if he is simply playing himself." I don't know. That is a fine point. I shouldn't know just how to answer it. I think Allen is a good actor. I think perhaps he is a good actor because he does not have to compose all the ingredients of his acting, since some are natural to him. Perhaps he knows when to stop being just himself, and to merge himself with his character of the moment.

At any rate, there is the part about Gowanda. Now when Allen left Gowanda his townspeople smiled. "Wild, that fella, goin' off to be an actor. He'll git hungry and come home; you'll see."

His father was annoyed at his son's departure from the appointed way. He received certain reports of success achieved with pursed lips and a non-committal manner. Then the radio.

"Keep off the radio," counseled Mother Allen. "You hain't got the voice fer it." The son smiled and went on the air. He'd soon find out, by a more worldly critic than his mother could possibly be, if he had the voice for it. Figures don't lie, and Allen became a success. Indeed I cannot think of anyone now on the air who surpasses him as a success. (I know something about the repute of those on the air, even if I don't occupy myself listening to them.)

Tales began to filter back to Gowanda about the stuff of which Arthur Allen's success was being made. Some called it "hick stuff." Some called it "rural characters."

Allen père grew morose. He indicated to Allen fils that his characters were being overdrawn. Arthur Allen paid a hurried visit home, and when he must hurry away to fulfill his engagements on the air Father Allen remarked with energy and annoyance, "Well, I s'pose you're goin' down to put more stories about folks like us on to the air."

The fact is the characters are not overdrawn. Father Allen had lived among them so long perhaps their outlines had become a little blurred for him. At least the charactess are unfailingly full of philosophy, and gentle humor, and energetic combat with the vicissitudes of life; they are authentically amusing, and they catch a little at your heartstrings, when perhaps you would like to fancy yourself above that kind of sentimental attack.

They let Allen have his own way to some extent on the air. I think that has its roots in his being trustworthy. He can be depended on never to let an allen thread get into the skein. I should think he would almost have to have some such liberty, for the rural character, if I may be permitted what seems to me a totally inadequate designation, is a creature of whimsy, whose expressions are more often the result of some momentary stimulus than any set fashion of speech. Allen seems to have an unerring knack of putting them in exactly where they ought to be; of never overdoing them and never falling into a repetitiousness that would soon consume the chief delights of his portrayals.

He writes no scripts; I have heard it said around the studio that he is a tractable and obedient player; he has a serene manner; he is not easily ruffled; he is enormously interested in little things that people can make fun in life; he loves the things he earns his bread by; he likes to paint his own house if it needs it.

At the moment he can't do much painting, because he has been so in demand on the air that he has had to exchange a house on Long Island for a flat in Tudor City, to save time. He doesn't get up-state very much because he is too busy; once in a while he can snatch a few hours and dash up to see his mother. He thinks they will never come to an understanding about the suitability of his voice for radio work. She, being in the region of a philosophic ninety, has decided that, after all, it is his business. But she still laughs at him a little. "The idea: Arthur thinkin' he's an actor."

JANET MABIE.

Speaking From London

What the Public Needs and What It Wants Challenges Democracy

London

STIMULATINGLY and even wildly controversial describes some recent B. B. C. broadcasts, even though some criticism has been made that controversy is banned.

The "Points of View" series, for example, contained several contributions that could not possibly have commanded universal assent; and the recent panel of speakers on "Science and Religion" made many observations that aroused keen discussion in local newspapers.

But when people talk of controversy over the radio, they seem always to be thinking of political controversy; and in this matter the B. B. C. does undoubtedly behave with circumspection. One could listen in the whole day through, and on every day of the year, and never hear on a single occasion the note either of adventurous revolution or of determined reactionism.

In an enterprising "Diversions" number the B. B. C. recently hit on the happy idea of radiocasting a Hyde Park orator; and, to carry out this excellent plan without offending the susceptibilities of any of their audience, they secured a speaker who, in the words of the annual handbook, "for fifteen solid minutes . . . held forth without a subject and without once indulging in propaganda or controversy of any sort." An admirable achievement, with only one drawback—that a Hyde Park oration without propaganda or controversy is not a Hyde Park oration at all.

Yet this very incident had a sequel which shows how thorny is the B. B. C.'s path when it ventures on political territory, for this radiocast produced from a listener the criticism that the B. B. C. was being used by the Bolsheviks to contaminate the ether "with the most violent anarchist propaganda." In face of the possibility of misunderstandings like this the B. B. C. very naturally indulges in political argument only when the microphone has been shut off.

Since this is the general policy, it is all the more exciting when a speaker, in the midst of an unexceptional address, casually drops a political observation of a questionable kind. This happened the other day when Harold Nicolson, one of the most excellent of the B. B. C.'s regular speakers, in giving a vague approval to the enterprising temper, though not the specific proposals of the Mosley manifesto, said that it was the habit of democracies to degenerate into the custom of giving the people, not what was good for them, but what they wanted.

The theory of democratic government has been most lucidly and persuasively stated by Rousseau, in that the "General Will," the expression of what the people want, should be supreme. If, indeed, there is any great disparity between what people need and what they want, it would seem that those people are not yet fitted for democratic government. Yet a democratic government would not really be degenerate which gave the people what they wanted, for if it did not do so, it would not be democratic.

So, at any rate, would say the excellent Jean Jacques. But, be that as it may, Mr. Nicolson is always a delightful and entertaining speaker; and philosophy of politics.

HAROLD HOBSON.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by —— when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern standard except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR MONDAY, JAN. 26

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Familiar classics, entire "Ballet Russe" of Luigini, and Brahms's "Night in Japan Suite." 6:05, 6:45.

Victor Young's Orchestra (WJZ—T). Classical favorites. 9.

Rochester Civic Orchestra (WJZ—T). Concert Overture (Mendelssohn); Minuet for String Orchestra (Bolzoni); Hopak (Mousorgsky); Adagio, Second Symphony (Saint-Saëns); Hungarian March (Schubert-Liszt). 10.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Slavic and Teutonic composers. 11.

Vocal and Instrumental

A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra; male quartet (WEAF Chain). Hour popular classic, ballad and popular song review. 8:30.

Brigadiers Quartet; **Frank Black's Orchestra** (WEAF—T). Half hour. 9:30.

Vocal

Mormon Tabernacle Choir; **Edward P. Kimball, organist** (WJZ—T). 6:15.

Roxy Chorus (WJZ) Chain. Forty mixed voices in "Gang" period. 7:45.

Recitals

"Snow White" (WJZ—T). Children's story period. 5.

John Barclay, baritone; **Dagmar Rybner, pianist** (WEAF Chain). Sea songs. 7.

Phil Cook (WJZ—T). A one man show. 7:30.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

Amos 'n Andy (WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10, 5.

Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" (WEAF Chain). 7:30.

"Real Folks"; **Russell Owen, Byrd Expedition reporter, guest speaker** (WJZ Chain). Red hot news. 9:30.

"The Greek Interpreter" (WEAF Chain). Sherlock Holmes period. 10. Repeated for NBC Pacific. 9.

"Empire Builders" (Great Northen—WJZ—T). Montana story. 10:30.

Rhythmic Music

Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; contralto soloist (CBS). 10.

Duke Ellington and his orchestra (WJZ Chain). 12.

Service Bands

United States Marine Band (WEAF Chain). 4.

United States Army Band (CBS—T). 4:15.

Talks

"Who's Behind the Name?" (WEAF Chain). Edwin Alger, newspaperman. 8:30.

Lowell Thomas (WJZ Chain, CBS). 6:45, 8.

"The Polish-German Relations" (WEAF—T). James G. McDonald. 7:15.

"How's Business?" (WEAF—T). Merle Thorpe, business editor, speaking from Washington. 8.

Ten Minutes in the Nation's Capital (WEAF—T). Political Washington. 8:15.

Heywood Broun (CBS). Newspaper columnist. 11:15.

MUSIC COMPOSITION CONTEST ANNOUNCED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—For the best musical setting of "Song of the Winds," by Catherine Parmenter, a prize of $100 is offered by the Swift & Co. male chorus of Chicago in its eleventh annual competition in music composition, it is announced here. Compositions should be sent to D. A. Clippinger, Kimball Building, Chicago, on or before June 15, 1931. The award will be made July 1, 1931, it was stated.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. George C. Campbell, Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Robert A. Muller, Woonsocket, R. I.
Miss Virginia C. Muller, Woonsocket, R. I.
Mrs. Phoebe E. Tong, Staten Island, N. Y.
F. C. Jackson, Boston, Mass.
Harry Collins, Boston, Mass.
Katharine Warden, Bonnet Falls, N. Y.
Florence Cuthbert, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

New Flying Boat

London

A NEW type of flying boat is to be taken into use on the Salonika-Alexandria section of the Imperial Airways routes to India and South Africa. Hitherto the flying boats on this section have only had to deal with India but after Jan. 1, 1931, there will certainly be additional mails traffic for Africa.

These aircraft will be driven by four Bristol Jupiter engines mounted between the wings with the passenger cabin below the lower wings. This arrangement will make for less noise for those in the cabin. The chairs in the cabin are placed in pairs either side of the center gangway, and rectangular windows give a good view unimpeded by the wings. Aft of the cabin is a lavatory, and steward's room containing an ice chest, oil cooker, and pantry equipment, and there is also good luggage space.

Norway to Scotland

LONDON — The master of Sempill was the first to fly from Norway to Scotland and his seaplane was the first to arrive at a Scottish port from a foreign port. The first flight in the other direction was made in 1914 by Lieut. Trygve Gnan from Cruden Bay to a spot near Stavanger.

Programs Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:00 p. m.—Caroline Cabot Concert.
6:00 NBC, Black and Gold Room Orchestra.
6:30 Time; barometer; thermometer; news.
6:45 NBC, Uncle Ave and David.
7:00 WEEI, Ensemble.
7:25 NBC, "Laws That Safeguard Society."
7:30 WEEI String Ensemble.
8:00 Jesters Male Trio.
8:15 NBC, Arthur "Bugs" Baer; Welcome Lewis, Harold Van Emburgh; orchestra.
8:30 Recorded program.
8:45 Alice Hopkins, soprano.
9:00 NBC, Symphony Orchestra; Walter Damrosch, conductor; Floyd Gibbons.
10:00 NBC, Dance program.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Uncle Bill and the Twins."
5:15 String Ensemble.
5:30 Stocks; "Evening Stars" music.
5:55 "National Affairs."
6:00 Time; weather; Sport Review.
6:15 Reinhers and Slater, piano duo.
6:30 Tom Cline's Statler Orchestra.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas, Topics in Brief.
7:00 Time; "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Jesters Male Trio.
7:30 Popular ochestra.
7:45 "The State House," Henry J. Ryan.
8:00 NBC, "Circus" sketch.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin" Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, Fuller Orchestra; Earle Spicer, baritone; male quartet.
9:00 WJZ Players.
9:30 NBC, Rattenberg's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Chicago Civic Opera Company: "The Juggler of Notre Dame."
11:00 Time; weather; Bruins-Quakers hockey report.
11:15 Irving Guyer's Orchestra; time.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
5:30 "The Merry-Go-Round"; orchestra.
5:45 "The Saturday Nighters"; orchestra.
6:00 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:15 Merrymakers Orchestra.
6:30 Collegians Orchestra.
6:45 Yankee Network Recital.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey and orchestra.
7:15 CBS, "Reclamation of Metals."
7:30 CBS, Audrey Marsh, tenor; Larry Murphy, tenor; Henry Burbig; Fred Rich's Orchestra.
8:00 Chevrolet Chronicles; recorded.
8:30 Grace Hayes, W. C. Fields, direct from Broadway theater.
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band.
9:30 CBS, "The House Rules and the Need of Revision."
10:00 CBS, Hank Simmons's Show Boat; "Trixs," or "Beyond the Rockies."
11:00 Time; Bruins-Quakers hockey report; weather; news.
11:45 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians.
12:00 CBS, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WNDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

4:30 p. m.—Gloucester Musical Hour.
5:30 Fishermen's Program.
5:45 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels; time.

FOR SUNDAY, JAN. 25

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

10:58 a. m.—Old South Church in Boston.
12:30 p. m.—Mark Budd Trio.
1:00 Boston Musicians' Subscription Fund Concert. Will Dodge, director; talks.
2:00 NBC, Southern Sketch.
3:30 "Famous Faiths": "Why I Am a Methodist," William L. Stidger, D. D.
3:30 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
3:45 Masterpiece Pianist.
4:00 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
5:00 NBC, Mixed chorus; organ; orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Big Brother Club.
7:30 Gardan Talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert; Walter Smith's Band.
9:00 Talk; time; Masterpiece Pianist.
9:15 NBC, Carol Deis, soprano; Alfred Wallenstein, cellist; Atwater Kent Orchestra.
10:15 NBC, Studebaker Champions Orchestra.
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; time announcement.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

10:00 a. m.—"Air Castle."
10:30 Goldman String Ensemble.
11:00 Church of the Unity.
12:45 p. m.—"Short Story Writing."
1:00 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
2:00 Rev. Herbert H. Dunkirk, speaker; William E. Weston, baritone.
3:30 Rita Brandt, pianist; Maude Erickson, soprano; J. Alden Edkins, bass.
3:00 Michael Ahern, baritone.
3:15 People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.
4:15 NBC, Boy soprano choir, H. M. Savoy Chapel, London, Eng.; orchestra.
4:45 NBC, "Tour Eyes"; quartet; ensemble.
5:00 NBC, Dr. Fosdick; sextet orchestra.
6:00 Time; weather; "pianologue."
6:15 "Chronicles"; recorded program.
6:45 NBC, "Northern Lights"; Astrid Fjelde, soprano; Tollefson Trio.
7:00 Radio and Television Institute.
7:30 NBC, Josef Koestner's Orchestra; Fred Waldner, tenor.
8:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Mixed Quartet.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; Albert E. Ritchie, speaker; sketches; orchestra.
9:15 Aidan Redmond, baritone.
9:30 NBC, World Adventures with Floyd Gibbons.
9:45 "Little Buster Melodies."
10:00 Einar Hanson, violinist.
10:15 NBC, Andy Sannella; orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Ludwig Laurier and his Slumber Music Ensemble.
11:00 Time; weather; "Moonlight Hawaiians."
11:15 NBC, Male quartet; orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

8:00 a. m.—Dudley Carollers.
9:00 "A Bouquet of Memories."
9:30 CBS programs.
11:00 Cathedral Church of St. Paul
12:15 "Modern Novelette."
12:30 CBS, "Political Situation in England Today." Sir Herbert Samuel, M. P., from London.
12:45 CBS, H. M. Canadian Grenadier Guards Band.
2:00 "What's What in Books," Robert Emmons Rogers.
2:15 CBS, Cathedral Hour: chorus; orchestra.
3:15 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus; orchestra.
3:15 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bernardino Molinari, conductor. Overture, La Cenerentola (Rossini); Violin Concerto (Beethoven) Toscha Seidel, violinist, and studio orchestra: Suite, La Rossiniana, Les Riens (Rossini); Suite, The Fire Bird (Stravinsky).
5:00 CBS, The Rev. Donald G. Barnhouse.
5:30 CBS, French Trio; Catherine Field, soprano.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funny-dance orchestra.
6:00 Earle Nelson, Helen Barr; Funny-boners; dance orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Diane Howard, Ben Alley, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
7:00 Flufferettes Orchestra.
7:15 Emily McKenzie, soprano; Edward Lord, organist; George Wheeler, tenor.
7:30 Arthur Fiedler, conducting orchestra of Boston Symphony players.
8:00 CBS, Kodak talk.
8:15 CBS, Sigmund Spaeth, lecture-recital.
8:30 CBS, Kaltenborn Edits the News.
8:45 CBS, "New World Symphony"; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, "Around the Samovar"; Russian soloists and balalaikas.
9:30 CBS, Detroit Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Edgar Guest.
10:00 Jesse Crawford, Poet of the Organ; Paul Small, tenor; Duetones.
10:30 CBS, The Gauchos; Argentine music.
10:45 Time; news; weather.
11:00 CBS, Back Home Hour.
12:00 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies"; orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.

WNDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

10:30 a. m.—Park Street Church service.
1:45 p. m.—Greek Bible Students.
2:30 Lionel MacDuff, baritone.
2:45 Shep Wolan's Orchestra.
3:30 Rescue Society Service.
5:00 Beverly High School Band.
6:00 New England Conservatory of Music.
6:30 Lynn Community Fund; time.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, The Early Birds.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—NBC, Jean Carroll.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, "On Wings of Song."
1:45 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
2:30 p. m.—Dutch Girls Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Professional Women's Club.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Salon Ensemble.
11:30 a. m.—NBC, "Organ Melodies."
12:35 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Shooting at the Stars

Britain Plans Brilliant Series of Talks for New Year

London

EVER on the lookout to break new ground in its talks, the British Broadcasting Corporation, for the first quarter of the New Year, lists many things. First, four economic experts and representatives of the three political parties will broadcast on the "Problem of Unemployment." Then Vernon Bartlett of the League of Nations staff comes back, after six months' absence, with his ever-popular talks on "The Way of the World," which is a weekly review of the principal happenings. The Hon. Harold Nicholson will continue his chatty Friday talks on "People and Things."

Another new feature is the collaboration of six of the best known writers of detective fiction in a serial story entitled "The Scoop." Each writer contributes two installments.

J. C. Squire, the well-known literary critic, is to give six talks on "Virgil and His Times" to celebrate the bimillenary of the Latin poet.

Sir Hilton Young is to talk on "National Housekeeping," while international affairs are well represented with five talks on "World Finance" and six on "Contact Between Peoples Today." These are to follow some recent talks on a survey of world tendencies and their relation to the future of Western civilization.

Frank Prewett, who is both a poet and an agriculturist, will describe what is going on in the country from the point of view of the ordinary listener in town and country. Quite a novelty will be heard from the microphone when Wickham Steed, former editor of The Times and Evelyn Wrench, former editor of the Spectator, will each give talks on "The Art of Cookery."

A colorful series should be "The Day's Work in Other Lands."

Four explanatory talks on "How Parliament Works" will precede the usual "Week in Westminster."

Philosophy will be heard of in talks by Prof. A. E. Heath in a series called "Thinking Ahead," and G. Lowes Dickinson will discuss "The Dialogues of Plato" and will demonstrate their bearing on many topics of the present day.

"Commerce the Peacemaker," by L. F. Gibbon and "Faraday and His Contemporaries" are two series designed primarily for technical students. The year 1931 is the centenary of the great electrical pioneer, Michael Faraday.

Here is ear fare worthy of the most critical listener.

Personal Programs

Which Explains a Lot About Things We Hear

STAGING a sponsored radio program is not always a manifestation of mere commercialism. Roy Durstine, the advertising man, recounts in the book, "Radio and Its Future," how radiocast programs are sometimes ordered by executives of large companies simply as an "exciting plaything" for themselves or their wives. Comes now the periodical of the show business, Variety, with these observations about the foibles of the men who pay for radio programs:

"Paralleling the instance of a picture producer ordering changes in a talker because of his daughter's suggestions, it's more or less of a standing gag that one of the most prominent advertising agents in America is governed in the commercial radio programs he presents by the opinion of his young daughter. If the youngster O. K.'s a program's reception, that's all this high-powered ad man cares for.

"It's quite a gag too among radio commercials how a flock of vice-presidents endeavor to evidence their showmanship in framing radio entertainments. One head is a fan for old-time tunes and his program includes a good percentage of them. He also stages parties, rolls back the carpet and hoofs to the hour his company sponsors.

"There are instances galore of the interference of commercial men or their advertising agents with the actual radio program director, not to mention the talent, and how they must yes them more than an assistant director in Hollywood."

'Cookie' Flood to Sweep Down on Drought Areas

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22 (AP)—With the Greek Government donating the makings, and New Orleans domestic science students engaging in the making, drought sufferers soon will enjoy 13,800 currant cookies. The delicacies will be distributed in Arkansas and Iowa.

In addition to the making, the school children also will furnish the flour and eggs. The Greek Government supplied the currants through the Red Cross as a token of appreciation for aid given the people of Greece when they were in need.

Denmark's 'Broadcast Palace'

Like England and Germany, Denmark is now building a "palace of broadcasting" at Copenhagen to house the state broadcasting administration and studios. Somewhat as in the United States, where a "radio city" will soon spring into being in the heart of New York City to include radio, theater, movies and the opera, the new Danish radio headquarters will adjoin the old Royal Theater, which will form two large studios with accommodations for public audiences.

Illinois Teaches Radio Technique

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

URBANA, Ill.—Formal class instruction in methods of radio speaking has been introduced at the University of Illinois by Prof. W. P. Sandford, in charge of the advanced course in persuasion and public address. The class met in the studios of WILL.

Professor Sandford illustrated the technique of the carbon microphone and the new condenser microphone. Each individual was given practice and drill in speaking into both types. The speakers were used, so that the quality of the voice could be judged, but the class hour was not broadcast.

"The same fundamentals of conciseness and brevity which apply to common speech apply in particular force to radio talks," Professor Sandford told the class. "There is no fundamental difference, as far as composition goes, between radio speaking and any other type."

Maintenance of a relaxed throat so as to produce smooth, sustained tones, is desirable in speaking into the microphone, he said. Abrupt and explosive utterances must be avoided, he said. Breath control is required to sustain the tone, he added.

To obtain variety, he suggested changes of pitch, speed and quality. The best results are obtained, he explained, by standing within a few inches of the diaphragm and talking past it, rather than into it. With the new condenser microphone, the speaker may stand two or three feet from the instrument and slight turnings of the head have no effect on the tone.

GOVERNMENT'S HAND IN COTTON OPPOSED

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 22 (AP)—Retirement of the Federal Government "from all participation in, and control of, cotton merchandising machinery," was suggested in a statement issued yesterday at the conclusion of a three-day conference of the economics committee of the American Cotton Shippers' Association.

The statement charged that "the Government's experiment had profoundly and acutely affected the outlets and interfered with the normal flow of cotton from the farms into consumers' hands."

Restaurants

BOSTON

Cafe de Paris

12 HAVILAND ST. Off Mass. Ave. & Boylston St.
(Our only Boston Restaurant)
LUNCHEON, 35c DINNER, 50c
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER, 50c and 75c

Cafe de Marseille

210 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Opposite Christian Science Church Park.

Special Luncheons 35 & 60c
Table d'Hote Dinner 50 & 75c
Sunday
Chicken or Turkey Dinner 50c-75c

"Ye Piccadilly"

A Restaurant of Refinement
Club Luncheon 50c
Table d'Hote Dinner 75c and 85c
Sunday Dinner $1.00 and $1.25
Special Sunday Lunch 75c
Also a la Carte
1124 BOYLSTON STREET
BOSTON

The Astoria

252 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
Excellent assortment of Salads, Sandwiches, Steaks, Chops and various ready cooked dishes.
Also Finest of Pastry and Beverages
REASONABLE PRICES

GEORGIAN CAFETERIAS

The Finest of Foods at Prices Much Lower Than You Expect
PROMPT AND COURTEOUS SERVICE
142 Massachusetts Avenue
252 Huntington Avenue
and Other Cafeterias

DINE AT
The MYLES STANDISH
Bay State Road at Beacon Street
In our
English Room
You are assured of the best food the market affords.
Served a la Carte or Table d'Hote
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS
CON wealth 4800

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 4 West 40th St
The Vanity Fair, 3 East 38th St.
The Colonia, 379 Fifth Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40th St. 5:30 to 8
$1.00 and $1.25
CLOSED SUNDAYS

"There is nothing finer than a Stromberg-Carlson"
SEE THEM
HEAR THEM
at
A. W. Mayer Co.
RADIO
147 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Ken. 2531 BOSTON

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Builder of Harvard

Charles W. Eliot: President of Harvard University, by Henry James. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. Two volumes. $10.

TO AN intimate friend and former colleague who, when Eliot was more than fourscore years of age, asked him for an autobiographical sketch, the former president of Harvard replied: "I see no way of writing any autobiographical paper, sketch or memorandum. I have never kept a diary or journal, or written anything which could serve the object you have in view. To do any such work would be really repulsive to me. . . . My fundamental idea is probably that my biographer can find in my letters and reports as much evidence about my disposition and personality as readers of my Life and Letters will need or be good for. The kind of biography that I should prefer is a record drawn from my reports and other official documents of the number and quality of the bricks that I built into the walls of Harvard University."

Not bricks alone but the very corner stones of the university were built into its walls by Eliot, to such a degree did he expand and refashion the ancient edifice. The name of one of these corner stones is the "Elective system"; of the other no less than University. For Eliot began his great career as president of Harvard College and 40 years later resigned from the presidency of a great American university. He revolutionized the system of instruction within the college itself, but his most passionate interests centered in the cause of higher, that is postgraduate, education. When the older generation of distinguished scholars—those whose careers began in the years before Eliot assumed control—were passing from the scene, he faced frankly the uncomfortable fact that these men had not trained up their successors, that among the younger men it was difficult or impossible to find scholars worthy to step into their shoes. Good teachers for the undergraduates, yes; but disciplined investigators and research workers, no.

This situation was one incentive to the promotion of advanced studies. Another was Eliot's experiences and observations, particularly in Paris, during the two years which he spent in Europe as a young man. A tentative and hesitating beginning of "graduate work" was made at Harvard in the early eighteen-seventies; but the real impulse came from Baltimore with the founding of Johns Hopkins in 1876. In private letters to D. C. Gilman and on more than one occasion in a public address, Eliot paid handsome tribute to the immense influence of the younger university, and these tributes are repeated by Eliot's biographer. Members of the Harvard faculty, particularly the younger professors, watched the experiment in Baltimore with interest and with some envy; and it is a striking testimony of their attachment to Harvard that Gilman, despite the superior salaries that he could offer, was not able to persuade William James or Francis Child (among others) to join the ranks of his faculty.

Not a Unanimous Choice

Eliot was not the unanimous choice of the governing bodies of Harvard. Failing of promotion some years earlier in the department of chemistry, he had been for some years not connected with the faculty and at the time of his election was teaching at the newly founded Institute of Technology. As president of Harvard his first plans were to cut loose from the old "classical course" pursued by all undergraduates regardless of their individual tastes and interests and plans for adult life. In making this break he introduced at once a greater attention to the natural sciences and also the beginnings of the "Elective system" with which his name will always be associated in the history of education in America and from which there is for the moment a tendency to drift away—or at any rate a tendency to modify it through the system of concentration upon some one field of study.

Eliot possessed a high-hearted confidence in the ability of the young to determine what was best for them. He would not consent to their regimentation into large classes nor did he believe that any disciplinary system at all similar to those in force at the Naval and Military Academies was appropriate to a civilian college. Even the current rumors that it was possible to loaf through Harvard did not disturb him, though, when statistics were forthcoming proving that the average students devoted to their studies each week a number of hours far below the official reckoning, steps were taken to stiffen the requirements. But to the end of his administration he clung to his conviction that young men were best able to decide upon the courses best fitted for them.

During the early years of his presidency Eliot was not, strictly speaking, popular either with his faculty or with the student body. The former regarded him as an able and vigorous administrator and organizer whose chief additional merit was his fair-mindedness. He did not leave a man in doubt as to what he intended. If there was a disagreeable thing to be said or done he said or did it forcefully and directly. But he took little interest in the interests of his faculty; and here his biographer draws a contrast between him and Gilman, who, if a Hopkins professor produced a book, knew or had the tact to pretend that he knew its contents within a week.

Moreover, despite his determination to establish the graduate and professional schools firmly, was he ever entirely in sympathy with the quest of truth for its own sake apart from any possible practical and useful results from the discovery? Mr. James tells us of a natural scientist who requested relief from class duties for a while in order that he might prosecute an investigation. "Where will it be published?" asked Eliot. In a certain German chemical journal, was the reply. "I do not see that that will be of any advantage to Harvard," said Eliot and refused the request. A remarkable letter is published in this biography from one of his faculty to Eliot contrasting the spirit prevailing in Baltimore with that in Cambridge. Nevertheless—and this testifies to Eliot's power and the growth of his prestige—the writer of this letter in later years spoke of Eliot as "one of his heroes."

An Austere Figure

To the undergraduates their president was for a full generation an austere, remote figure of almost legendary dignity and authority, with whom it was impossible to dream of coming into personal contact. His opposition to various forms of college athletics, his aloofness from understanding the average student (so different from himself in his own earnest, industrious early manhood), his hieratic bearing—these and other qualities and characteristics kept him from immediate popularity. But gradually the sense developed that Harvard possessed an illustrious head. The first large public testimony to this sense came with his twenty-fifth anniversary; and by the end of the nineteenth century he had come to be known to the general public not merely as the head of the oldest large American university, but as a distinguished personage. In later years he came to occupy a unique position in the life of the United States, generally recognised as America's foremost private citizen. Without making invidious comparisons, it may be safely said that since his passing no one has assumed this place.

Mr. James's biography would, we think, satisfy the subject of it, for it possesses many of Eliot's own qualities. Simple and straightforward in style, fully and accurately documented, based upon unquestionable sources, as honest in admitting Eliot's shortcomings as in praise of his fine qualities, it gives a clear, unsubtle picture of the man. S. C. C.

GRAND DUCHESS MARIE OF RUSSIA

A Self-Made Princess

Education of a Princess; a Memoir, by Marie, Grand Duchess of Russia. New York: Viking. $3.50.

HISTORICAL data of greater or less importance was to be expected in the memoirs of a cousin of Nicholas II, last of the Romanoff Tsars. Nevertheless, it comes in the nature of a surprise that the Grand Duchess Marie can write with such freshness, sincerity and insight that her "Education of a Princess" has the characteristics of a good novel: an important theme, a climax and a dénouement, development of character and many passages of dramatic conversation, vivid description and penetrating reflection.

The poor little Princess, isolated from all companionship save that of her young brother, Dmitri, received not much formal education. Instead she was taught deportment and humility—"always to act so that you will be forgiven for being born a Grand Duchess"—submissiveness, introspection and constraint of manner and thought. There was nothing in this to prepare her for the future.

Not all the luxury, all the homage of the court could protect her, even as a child, from hard blows. She lost her mother when she was only 2, and a morganatic marriage sent her father into exile when she was 12. She was given by the Tsar into the care of her Uncle Serge and his wife, and with her brother she went to live in Moscow, where the Grand Duke was Governor-General. The muttering of angry mobs forced them to live within the Kremlin and nihilism itself showed its ugly head at last in the assassination of her uncle just after his sleigh had driven beyond her sight. At 17 Marie became engaged to a prince whom she neither knew nor loved. At 18, after a wedding splendid almost beyond imagination she went to Sweden with her husband, William, a younger son of the King. For five years she struggled to be happy there and, at the end of that time, sought her home again, freed by an annulment of the marriage, but deprived of her son.

Marie's education had just begun. It was now July, 1914, and war proved an opportunity for her. Soon she was training as a nurse and, in a remarkably short time, she was at work not far behind the lines. Before long she had her own hospital at Pskow and was learning at last how to command. This, she now declares, was the richest and the happiest time in all her life.

But the inevitable overtook her and Old Russia. Mutterings of discontent grew terrifying. Another assassination—and her brother had a hand in this one—that of Rasputin. Without bitterness, even with sympathy for the Tsarina in her distress, Marie brings home the tragic drama of her brother's act and his punishment. Worse followed; no single deed could avert the dreadful doom. She tells what she knows of the last days of Nicholas, his wife, four daughters and little boy. She follows it with the further disasters that came to her Aunt Ella, her half-brother and her father. Tragedy engulfed them all, guilty and innocent alike. Fortunately there is a lifting of tragedy at the end; Marie marries for love, escaping with her husband into a free world.

The character of the Princess grew with the progress of this bitter edutation in life. The little girl who was conscious of belonging to a new generation, who wanted to button her own shoes, tries to reorganize the waste and inefficiency of the imperial military hospital system and, though she cannot change the old order one iota, yet she herself is able to survive its passing. This personal growth is the inner theme of the book. Other characters as well as hers develop, her Aunt Ella's and the Tsarina's, for example. Yet the limitations of writing about living people, in some cases, keep her silent. She says little of Prince William, little of her second husband and little of her brother.

This loss, however, from the novelist's point of view, finds compensation in the tense interest that the actuality of the events and their historic importance give her descriptions. The assassination of the Grand Duke Serge, the final evening with her brother, his last telephone conversation with her father, her pitiful interview with the powerless Kerensky—all are dramatic episodes of great emotional power. Vivid descriptions abound: family tea in the Tsarina's apartment at Tsarskoie, the Neva under its ice, the old walls and churches of Pskow, the gracious rooms of Catherine the Great's palace, magnificent uniforms, troops in review, troops in rout, crowded railroad trains, street fighting, mobs. A wonderful memory for color and emotional values and a talent for art have gone into their recording.

Marie's education in art was self-chosen and often pursued alone. While yet hemmed in by Swedish court etiquette, she managed to attend classes in drawing; and, when busy in war time with urgent and tragic work, she still had time to collect, to study and to copy the ancient ikons she found in Pskow. In her extremity as an exile in Paris, she turned again to this talent. At first it was by embroideries that she lived, but, finding the fashion changing, she came to New York, where now she lives in comfort and security as a designer.

With the publication of her memoirs and the recognition which they will win her, Marie will know that she has achieved, at a cost she alone can estimate, an education so broad and so deep that all forgive her for being born a Grand Duchess and honor her for the loyalty, undictated by lack of sympathy with the oppressed of mankind in Russia or elsewhere, which makes her write:

"In their great deeds and even in their failures, the Romanoffs of all generations placed the interests and glory of Russia above all personal calculations. Russia was part of their soul and their body. To them the demanded sacrifice was never too great, and this they proved with their lives. I pray that their spirit may animate me to the end of my days."

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

What This Country Needs

AS IF there weren't enough bad writing now, Scribner's Magazine announces a contest for amateurs: "We feel that conventional literature is in a rut and that new vigor and life can come to it only from new sources. We are anxious to get in touch with the people who are living America and creating it, and not merely writing about it."

Someone who has a story to tell and who doesn't know how to tell it, seems to be the idea. Our impression was that this search had already been pursued to a successful conclusion by Scribner's and other periodicals, but the announcement reads as if it were a new venture.

Hereafter, you see, you must turn to Scribner's for he-man stuff: "The narrator may be a worker in an oil field, a business man, a miner, a forest ranger, a stock broker, a housewife, a débutante, a politician, a resident of a deflated boom town, an apple-grower (why not an apple-seller? Ed.), a bootlegger, an actor, a farmer, a bishop, an office clerk or a longshoreman—anyone who has something significant to tell either about his own life or life as he has observed it."

* * *

All we can say is, the editors of Scribner's must be gluttons for work. Or is it possible that their notion of good writing differs from ours? Yes, that must be it:

"The purpose of the contest is to break through the literary shell and get to the real America. The editors are hopeful that the majority of the stories will come from non-professional sources, from individuals who are expressing for the first time their thoughts on paper and will, because of that, bring a strength and vitality and freshness of vision often lacking in conventional writing." Yes, and a crudeness.

There is the usual tactful touch: "It is impossible to reach such people through the ordinary literary channels. We can only do it (sic) through the coöperation of publications such as yours which feel as we do that there is a genuine America waiting to be revealed." In other words, non-literary publications.

* * *

Well, it's a tough world for people who "merely write," and Scribner's evidently means to make it tougher, undisturbed by the fact that the men who are "living and creating" America will be a few centuries catching up with those who are "merely writing about it."

Thus this venerable magazine, seeking new blood, encourages those who don't know they can't write, never having tried. The encouragement is substantial. Prizes are of $1000 and $500 for stories, articles or sketches, 2500 to 6000 words long. We await with impatience the debouchment of these new literary geniuses. Perhaps later we shall see similar prizes offered for paintings and symphonies from unschooled hands.

* * *

Booksellers must share with periodicals the blame for American illiteracy, until they begin to employ strictly literary persons as publicity engineers. For how can newspapers be held responsible for all the bad English, while publishers' hand-outs contain such sentences as this: "American youth is very frank and has a taste for classical literature," he says. As one who should say: "My secretary has red hair and wrote a piece about Ibsen as artist."

The worst of it is, the person thus quoted in an Appleton release is André Maurois. It is true that M. Maurois, being a Frenchman, has not had the advantage of an American cultural education. Still, his style is always clear. We have no doubt he expressed both the opinions attributed to him; but not in one sentence.

* * *

Don't be discouraged. Something is being done about speech. "To meet the reviving interest in speech as a fine art," says Belle Kennedy of Northwestern University School of Speech, "Elsie Fogerty has written 'Speech Craft: A Manual of Practice in English Speech'" (Dutton). That interests us. We should like to know where the signs of a reviving interest in speech as a fine art have been manifested. Mrs. Patrick Campbell lectured in many places in America last year on beautiful speech, but according to our observation her audiences were made up largely of people with an amateur—or at least a professional—interest in beautiful speech.

Another thing we want to know is, whether copies of this new title are to be supplied to actors and actresses.

* * *

Are you still wondering what this country needs? You'll have to wait for your complete answer until March 4, when a book by Jay Franklin will be published by Covici Friede. Meantime, we are permitted to quote from it:

"Bankers are simply merchants of credit and a bank is simply a place where we can buy it. The cash which the bankers sell doesn't even belong to them. With an urbanity worthy of a New York magistrate, they take the money away from the public in the form of deposits, charge the public for the money with which the banks do business, and lend it back to the public at a handsome profit. The bank is a place which charges you for letting it borrow your money, and then charges you for letting you borrow it back again."

Is that, now, too literary for Scribner's?

Poems Without Prettiness

Early Moon, by Carl Sandburg. New York: Harcourt, Brace. $2.50.

CARL SANDBURG'S poetry is like olives, the taste for which, some benighted persons still believe, has to be cultivated. For what can be more bitter to the conventional thought than the unusual, what less delectable to worshippers of form than apparent formlessness?

Youth, however, eager to sample new savors, is as ready for hors d'oeuvres as for ice-cream. And so Carl Sandburg has gathered for receptive young people, if he has not directly written for them, some of his youngish poems, 70 in all. These are preluded by a Short Talk on Poetry, as simple if not as elegant in style as a Lamb's Tale from Shakespeare. There is much in what he says: poems must be felt before they are made; poems are native to children's hearts (we know that); and, "What can be explained is not poetry."

As a careful parent, we objected to the "Rootabaga Stories" when they first came out, on the ground that there was enough bad grammar in real life—we scorned to read aloud these ungrammatical masterpieces, as other parents were doing. In fact, we turned our very proper parental back on Sandburg and all his works. But later, little by little, we came across his verses in magazines or newspapers, verses strong, vital, saying something, no matter how crudely. "Ah, a diamond in the rough," we patronized. At any rate, our taste grew with what it fed upon, until these uncouth statements, poetic in substance if not in form, became poetry for us. Now that some of the children have reached the borderland of adolescence and are expert on their own in the distorted ways of slang and rhetoric, we take Sandburg's new little book to our heart—and theirs. What's more, we shall get out the "Rootabaga Stories" for the youngest of 'em.

We like these poems without prettiness. We like this finding of poems in unexpected places, where poems have seldom, if ever, been found before. Milk drops on our children's chins were a source of annoyance to us. In "Winter Milk," Sandburg rightly finds them lovely:

The milk drops on your chin, Helga,
Must not interfere with the cranberry red of your cheeks
Nor the sky winter blue of your eyes.
Let your mammy keep hands off the chin.
This is a high holy spatter of white on the reds and blues.

Then there is the matter of hats and houses. We had always felt Sandburg's way about them, but we have never so successfully articulated our emotion as he has for us in "Sky Pieces" and "Even Numbers." On the other hand, we know we could do a lot better with a wriggly infant fresh from the bath-tub than he has in "Slippery." We found no poetry in that, either in the days of our novitiate, or in the poem. To the experienced parent there may be poetry in an infant's bath, but "Slippery" does not express it. "Phizzog" seems an unnecessarily ugly word wherewith to clothe an interesting idea.

But why strain at such unimportant gnats? Some of the poems come very close to beauty. There is the surge of underlying rhythm, sometimes a lyric tone. "Theme in Yellow," "Fog," "Nocturn Cabbage," are examples of his more delicate fancy. With Walt-Whitmanesque democracy he treats of men and machines, tractors and tramps, hanging moons and sprinkling stars between, placing here a face and there a rose (he admits that roses and faces belong in poetry). He admits mystery, beauty, significance and symbolism too, and in some rough strange way, his work is touched with these qualities. In a wide range of commonplace subjects, there is hardly a commonplace poem to be found.

Still, we wonder who the first editor was who accepted the first Sandburg manuscript? And why? M. L.

The American Town

The Walking Stick, by C. E. Scoggins. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $1.

THE walking stick itself was but a gesture of rebellion, although the boy who carried it was unaware of that. He knew only that it comforted him somehow. A "born musician," he did not at first know that he was a genius, but he did realize that he was "different," that he would stifle if he could not be "different." But the town would not allow him to follow his inclinations; it thrust its doctrine of conformity on him, and he rebelled. "The Walking Stick" begins a story of the conflict between the boy and the town. It opens with the Emersonian dictum, "For nonconformity the world whips you with its displeasure"; then from this half-truth there comes a larger message. The book gradually becomes more than a story of conflict, it becomes the story of the Town itself.

Under the name of Mumford, Indiana, Mr. Scoggins has presented a most thorough, but friendly, picture of a little city. He has sympathy for it, and a genuine understanding of it. He knows its weaknesses, but he also knows its strength, and therein his portrait differs from those of other literary artists who from time to time have attempted to give the whole picture while having but half the model before them. We see in Mr. Scoggins's picture the "jocular" Rotarians; the "prominent clubwoman" who began her social career as the wife of a bartender; young people in love; the strange power of the railroad tracks in a small town, acting as social arbiters, dividing the sheep from the goats; a Greenwich Village interlude and Mumford viewed in perspective; but, dominating the whole, the din of the machine, and the ceaseless hammering of conformity. There is no freedom, only a leveling democracy.

We mentioned a larger message, accompanying the picture—this: Mr. Scoggins not only shows us Mumford, but he builds up a perfect defense of it. Just so, the masterpiece of the boy musician, called "The American Town," begun in a tone of rebellion, was heard to end with a note of homage. The Town had courage in it; "there was always courage, and the need for courage." The Town was strong. Like the music which the boy composed for it, "it carried you if you were weak, destroyed you if you fought it, dragged you if you submitted tamely. But if you found the courage to stand up and march, you saw it beat a path to your own shining goals."

Men can still earn the accolade, as did the boy, if they have sufficient courage. The restriction is only that none may wear his spurs in public.

Artists in Action

The Kanchenjunga Adventure, by F. S. Smythe. London: Collancz. 16s.

FOR a long time now geographical conquest has exhausted the fields of "useful" discovery, and, because "there are no more worlds to conquer," has turned its attention to those preposterous and uninhabitable parts of the earth's surface which glower upon man with a kind of enmity. Of what "use" can the Antarctic Continent be? Can we not afford to ignore the hitherto unattainable heights of the Himalayas, as we ignore the mountains of the moon? Will it ever matter that no man has stood on the summit of Everest, or that he has been defeated by the frightful weather and the ice walls of Kanchenjunga? Are not their useful importance to civilization and natural science almost nothing?

One cannot by any means say these discoveries will be useless. The question of usefulness is, however, as Mr. Smythe points out in this excellent book, quite irrelevant. Adventurers and discoverers are artists in action, who know that the importance of action and conquest is great to man, even though it contributes apparently nothing to his immediate bodily well-being. While there is something to conquer man will not be satisfied until he has conquered it, though to stand on the top of the icebound summit of the highest mountain in the world in a lashing blizzard and with scarcely air enough to breathe is all, in material terms, that he achieves.

Climbed "for Sport"

In his book Mr. Smythe makes it clear that the party of Germans, Austrians, Swiss and English who attempted to climb Kanchenjunga last year climbed "for sport" and had no further motive. For any crumbs of knowledge that fell their way they were duly grateful, but all they really desired was to get to the top. That, as it turned out, was as good as desiring the moon. Kanchenjunga is only a few hundred feet lower than Everest, but to climbers who have spent weeks and weeks in the solitudes of its presence, it appears to regard the approach of conquerors with disfavor. It is not perhaps surprising that the civilized man from the West should be reduced for periods to the condition of the native who believes in diabolical "snow men" warring from those precipices against the world, who looks upon the mountain as a malevolent god, sending down avalanches of ice and whipping out winds as a warrior whips out his sword.

But the western man has his knowledge. To us one of the most interesting facts revealed by Mr. Smythe is how the climber's mentality is divided into the two opposing camps: of dread, almost superstition on the one hand, and of knowledge on the other. His resources are not so spectacular as the mountain's; but, little by little, he can force a way into it by his own positive subtlety and cunning. It is exciting for the layman to read of the elaborate and crafty preparations of a Himalayan expedition, to see it creeping camp by camp up the mountain, every blizzard withstood a triumph, every calculation significant, every foothold and ice-stair a conquest, every mistake contributing its vital piece of knowledge. Kanchenjunga defeated the party finally; but they returned to Darjeeling with knowledge that, blended with the long accumulation of mountaineering experience on the Himalayans, will make ultimate triumph more probable.

Reached Record Height

The expedition did not return without some complete triumph. They returned by the Jarsong La Pass, which had been so formidable to the valiant native porters, made a new base camp, and successfully assaulted the Jonsong peak which is 24,344 feet high and thus reached the highest altitude attained by the foot of man. Mr. Smythe is magnificently alive to the drama:

"A wall of mist gathered on the Lhonak side of the ridge, the nearly horizontal sun thrust each man's shadow against it in a beautiful Brocken Specter. As I lifted my ice-axe to plunge it into the icy snow, so did a ghastly figure, surrounded by a brilliant prismatic halo, gesticulate, with a weird, eerie abandon. Slowly the sun sank behind the ranges, its spear-like beams radiating far into the green heavens, like the spurts from some monstrous explosion."

This passage is characteristic of Mr. Smythe's temper. He is a fine observer, the writer of a good, clean and sensitive prose. His narrative is personal in the best sense—opinionated but experienced. The mountaineer, of course, will find plenty of argument in it, but to laymen, who have never climbed anything in their lives, it will seem one of the most inspiriting books of adventure written for years. The illustrations are excellent.

V. S. P.

The Reign of George III

England in the Age of the American Revolution, by L. B. Namier. London: Macmillan. 25s. New York: Macmillan. $8.50. Diaries of Robert Fulke Greville, edited by F. McKno Bladon. London: John Lane, The Bodley Head. 12s.

MR. NAMIER'S study of England in the age of the American Revolution is one of the most valuable contributions to British history of the last decade. It opens with an exceedingly interesting survey of the social aspects of the period, which includes a striking summary of the virtues of that system of borough-mongering which usually has aroused the righteous anger of historians. Whatever may have been the ethical defects of the Rotten Borough system as a method, in result it seems to have got many good men into Parliament, including the elder Pitt.

Virtually all the statesmen of constructive ideas during the eighteenth century owed their seats in the Commons to this kind of patronage. Rotten Boroughs and the counties shared the Commons between them; and the caliber and obstructionist tendency of the knights of the shires generally may be gathered from a description, which Mr. Namier quotes, of the representatives of Devonshire. "Of nearly everyone we might say: he belonged to a well-known Devon family; while in Parliament he made no speeches, held no office, and achieved no distinction of any sort; but whenever he is known to have recorded a vote, it was given against the government then in office."

Reverses Usual Conception

The practical business of carrying on the administration of national affairs was, plainly, little advanced by these 15 Devon members of 1688 to 1761. Energy and ideas came chiefly from the representatives of the Rotten Boroughs.

Mr. Namier reverses the usual conception of the reign of George III. Instead of regarding George as a would-be absolute monarch, ill-advisedly attempting to overthrow the constitutional methods of government developed during the two previous reigns, Mr. Namier shows that the character of this unfortunate King's rule was the inevitable outcome of circumstances.

The constitutional progress of the first half of the eighteenth century was largely illusory. Parliamentary government, as we know it today, depends on a developed party system, in which decisive majority votes leave the King no option in his choice of Prime Minister. Until this office comes into existence, or so long as the King can select whom he will to fill it, the ruler plays a decisive part in the direction of national policy, since the final decision as to what shall be done always devolves on a single person.

Sham Party Government

During the eighteenth century the idea of a formed opposition was obnoxious to politicians, and so the party system did not develop fully. But under the first two Georges a sort of opposition centered round their eldest sons; and so a kind of sham party government came into being, dependent on the circumstances of the king being on bad terms with the Prince of Wales.

When George III ascended the throne, he was young and heirless; there was consequently no center for the opposition to group itself round, and the position of the king was revealed in all its practical authority. He exercised only the same degree of power that his predecessors could have exercised, had they managed to keep on speaking terms with their children.

What Mr. Namier is able to do for George's constitutional, he cannot do for his personal, character. He shows him to be a well-meaning young man, sincerely anxious to act for the best, but morbidly conscious of his own limitations. The diary of Robert Fulke Greville, Equerry to the King, displays him in a more attractive light. He is revealed in his ordinary private life, a man of no remarkable ability, fond of the open air, of gayety and music and practical jokes, and most generous-hearted. These diaries give an intimate picture of the Court, and contain a touching account of George in the first days of his mental decline.

The February choice of the Book League of America is "Festival," by Struthers Burt. This novel is to be released on Jan. 24. The trade edition is being published by Scribner.

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What Shall I Have for Dessert?
REJOS
Angel Cake Mixture
Easy way to make an angel cake.
Price 50c
For sale at S. S. PIERCE CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

Buy tree-ripened fruit
ORANGES GRAPEFRUIT
45 Oranges $1.75; 90, $3.50; 200, $7
16 Grapefruit $1.75; 32, $3.50; 64, $7
Prices include express delivery east Mississippi River. Checks or Money Order with order.
MARSHALL E.
SCHOENTHALER
WINTER HAVEN, FLA.

ENNA JETTICK SHOES FOR WOMEN
YOU NEED NO LONGER BE TOLD THAT YOU HAVE AN EXPENSIVE FOOT
$5 $6
CORRECT FITTING ASSURED ALWAYS
For Women and the Junior Miss
Guarantee Shoe Co.
1905 3RD AVE.—BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
1904 2ND AVE.—BESSEMER, ALA.

Lunch in the Palm Room
"A BETTER PLACE TO EAT"
Maas Brothers
GREATER TAMPA'S GREATEST STORE
TAMPA, FLA.

6% CERTIFICATES
Safety guaranteed by First Mortgages on Birmingham improved property. Write for folders.
Birmingham Building AND LOAN INC.
2028 First Avenue
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Hill Grocery Co.
BIRMINGHAM
A STORE NEAR YOU

Odum Bowers White
Apparel and Shoes for Men and Women
Birmingham's Style Store for Men and Women
Standard Lines
Reasonably Priced
THIRD AVENUE
IN THE HEART OF BIRMINGHAM

PROFIT TAKING CHECKS RISE IN SECURITIES

Mid-Session Advance Reduced in Late Selling Movement

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—The stock market ended a week of almost steadily advancing prices today with a mild setback.

A vigorous effort to extend the rally by bidding up the automobile shares was less successful than similar efforts have been in the rail issues of late, whatever may be the effects of motor competition in the field of transportation.

The market reflected week-end profit-taking at the start, but in the middle of the session, stiffened with a rise of 1 to 4 points in motor and accessory issues. The upturn was only used to liquidate industrials and utilities, however, and the list closed irregularly lower, with much of the advance in the motors lost. Rails were quiet and steady.

Industrials Off

Westinghouse Electric, Air Reduction and Consolidated Gas lost about 2 points, and issues closing off a point or so included American Water Works, Woolworth, Sears Roebuck, American Smelting, Electric Power & Light, Standard of New Jersey, Bethlehem Steel, Union Carbide and Johns-Manville. Only fractional losses were shown by United States Steel, Radio, American Can and North American.

In the motors, Auburn was a volatile performer. It sank 2 points, rallied to show a gain of more than 4, then lost half its advance. Such issues as Nash, Studebaker, Chrysler and Hudson showed temporary gains of a point or more, but were up only a little at the finish. General Motors was fairly active, but made little progress.

The advance in the motor group appeared to be a professional move, based on reports of moderately satisfactory sales, and expectation of improvement with the approach of spring. Reports from the steel industry, however, indicate that the seasonal improvement has been partially checked. Operations in the Youngstown area, which serves much of the motor industry, next week are scheduled for about 49 per cent of capacity, a gain of only about 1 point from this week's estimated rate.

Wall Street placed favorable long-term interpretation on the report from Brunswick, Ga., that George F. Baker expressed the belief that it was unwise to go short of the market at this time, permitting himself two statements to the press in a week, despite his long-standing rule of silence.

Bonds Continue Upward

The improvement in bond prices that has continued steadily throughout the week was maintained today. Active investment issues of domestic corporations moved narrowly upward, with some displaying hesitancy. The largest gains were in less frequently traded issues. There were some sharp adjustments of a point or more in issues that have been slow to participate in the recovery from the low levels of December.

An unusual feature was the marketing of a $15,000,000 bond issue for the Inland Steel Company on the final day of the week. Financing seldom appears on Saturday.

As a whole the railroad group displayed the best tone although advances were not as large as in recent sessions. United States Governments maintained their upward trend with Liberty Fourth 4 ¼s reaching a new high for the movement.

Changes in the foreign list were narrow, averaging ¼ of a point and reflected a steady tone. German Governments were virtually unchanged. Convertibles followed the irregular trenr of shares. Krueger & Toll warrant 5s and Warner Brothers 6s were fractionally higher.

PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IS NEED, SAYS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REPORT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24 — The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the conclusion of its meeting here issued a statement declaring that the "dead center of the depression," appears passed and that reinforcement of public confidence is at present the most essential factor in the resumption of normal business activity. An extra session of Congress with its "inevitable undertaintles," was vigorously opposed.

A majority of reports from member organizations indicate a slight increase in business activity and an improvement in employment situation, the board said. "Whether or not there will be an upward trend in business in which all communities and business fields will share obviously depends upon the individual business men as well as the public agencies which have a relation to business."

It continued, "Confident planning on the part of business management, however, will depend in large measure upon the degree of certainty with which it will be able to forecast conditions which it must meet.

"The reports from all parts of the country express overwhelmingly the conviction that Congress will strengthen the country's industrial employment and economic position by completing before the end of the present session the appropriations essential to the service of the Government and to the carrying forward of justifiable projects of public improvement which will also add to employment."

HOUSTON LIGHTING BONDS

Funds for the retirement of all of the underlying 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of the Houston Lighting & Power Company will be provided with a part of the proceeds of a new issue of $4,000,000 first lien and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent bonds due Nov. 1, 1978, which have been sold to Halsey, Stuart & Co. and W. C. Langley & Co. Public offering of the bonds will be made shortly.

BLAYSTOCK ON METALS

S. G. Blaystock, general manager of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., a subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, said he believes the prices of the metals "we are mostly concerned with have reached bottom, and that there will be a gradual, though slow, recovery."

METROPOLITAN ICE EARNINGS

Preliminary figures of the Metropolitan Ice Company (a subsidiary of the National Service Companies, which serves Greater Boston with ice and fuel oils) reports net earnings before interest, dividends and depreciation of $471,530, for the full year 1930, as compared with $487,906 for 1929.

SATURDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 Range High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Jan. 24	Last Jan. 23
35¼	26¼	Abitibi		1800	27¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
6¼	1.60	Abitibi pf		200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
17¾	14¼ 1.60	Adams Ex		1100	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼
3¼	2½	Adams Mill		100	3	3	3	3
18⅝	15½	Ahumada		1700	15¾	15¼	15¼	15¼
39¾	37½ .50	Air Reduc		1100	38¾	38¼	38¼	38¼
8¾	7¼	Ajax Rubber		3600	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
6¾	.40	Alaska Jun		400	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
35¼	29¾	Allegheny		2900	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
183¾	170½	Allied Chem		2600	182	180	180	181
68	31½	Allis-Chal		4300	68	66	66	67
43¾	31	AL Port Cem		1600	33¾	32¾	32¾	33¾
19¾	12¼	Amal Lea pf		300	19	19	19	19
29½	18¼	Amerada		1000	29	28¾	28¾	28¾
26¾	22	Am Bk Note		300	26	26	26	26
98	80¼	Am Bk N pf		100	98	98	98	98
21⅝	6¼	Am Br Sov		100	65	63¼	63¼	63¼
156½	104⅞	Am Can		200	156	156	156	156
82¾	34¼	Am Car & F		18600	113⅜	112⅛	113	113¾
51¼	35	Am Chicle		1000	51¼	50¾	50¾	51
33	9	Am Com Ale		1900	29¾	28¾	29	29¾
101¾	17	Am European		400	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¼
111⅜	84	Am & FPw		300	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¼
41⅝	24¼	Am & FP 7		15900	32½	30¾	31¼	31¾
88⅝	78	Am Ice		100	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
4	½	Am Int Corp		400	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
105	18¼	Am La Pr		4200	31	30½	30⅝	30⅝
14½	3	Am Loco		700	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
51⅛	13½	Am Mach & Met		300	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
92	30	Am Metals		1400	45¾	44¾	45	45¼
119⅜	38⅛	Am Nat G pf		400	19¾	19	19	19¼
39¾	15	Am Pw&Li		150	37	33¼	34½	35¼
37	5½	Am Radiat		2100	12¾	10¾	10¾	11¾
100⅞	82	Am Repub		3700	17⅝	17	17	17¾
67⅝	52¼	Am Roll Mill		300	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
54½	35	Am Saf Ras		3000	41¾	41	41	41¾
103⅝	93⅝	Am Ship Bld		2200	64¼	63½	64¼	63¾
79½	37½	Am Smelt Spf		10	46	46	46	46
22½	4	Am Smelt		200	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100
53¼	23½	Am Solvents		2200	46¾	45¾	45¾	46
69½	39¼	Am Sti Fnd		300	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
27¾	17⅝	Am Sugar		100	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
141⅜	95	Am Tel & T		100	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
114⅝	103⅛	Am Type		5000	188⅝	187½	188	188¼
124⅛	47⅝	Am Type pf		100	90	90	90	90
		Am Wat W		30	106	106	106	95
20½	8½	Am W W pf		3000	89⅞	88⅛	89	90
44⅞	15¾	Am Wool		100	57¾	57¾	57¾	60
53¼	19	Am Wool pf		100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
81⅜	25	Anac Wire		100	29¼	29¼	29¼	31
51⅝	24 2.40	Anaconda		100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34½
29¼	13½	Anchor Cap		5100	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	34½
8½	3¾	Arch Dan		300	30	30	30	34¾
4⅝	1½	Arm Ill A		300	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
65	25¼	Arm Ill B		400	3⅝	3½	3½	16¾
13⅜	3¼	Arm Ill pf		1000	21¼	21¼	21¼	3¾
46⅛	20	Arnold Cons		300	36¾	34¾	34¾	36⅛
50½	19 2½	Asso Apparel		300	4½	4	36¾	37
242½	168 10	Asso Dry G		400	25	4	4	4
108¾	100 6	Atchison		600	25	25	25	25
86¾	33 8	Atchison pf		300	194⅛	194	194	195¾
51⅜	16⅝ 1.60	Atl G&WI		400	106	106	106	163¾
106	42 4	Atl Refin		100	35½	35½	35½	105¼
106	97 6	Atlas Powder		2000	21	20½	20½	21
263¾	60¾ 4§	Atlas Powd pf		100	48	48	48	
103⅜	¾	Auburn Auto		10	98	98	98	
9⅞	⅝	Auto Sales		13500	126¾	119½	122½	132½
		Aviation		400	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
				1400	4¾	4¼	4¾	4¾

—B—

38	19⅜ 1¾	Baldwin						
122⅜	55⅜ .7	Balt & Ohio		1200	23	22½	22½	22⅞
84⅜	70¼ 4	Balt & O pf		3600	80¾	80½	80⅝	80½
34	8¾ 1	Barnsdall A		100	77	77	77	78½
109¼	101¼ 7	Beatrice pf		700	12¾	12¼	12¼	12¾
70½	46¾ 3	Beechnut		100	107½	107½	107½	107½
57⅜	14¼ 1	Bendix		200	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
56¼	30¾ 2	Best & Co		3400	20⅜	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
110¼	47¾ 3	Beth Steel		900	35	34⅜	20	20½
134	112¾ 7	Beth Steel pf		9800	51¼	50⅝	50⅝	51⅛
91⅛	23 1½	Blaw Knox		100	117	117	117	117
69	15¾ 1½	Bohn Alum		100	27	27	27	26⅞
78	53½ 4†	Bon Ami A		400	25	24½	24½	25
33¼	5¼	Booth F lpf		100	60½	60½	60½	
90⅜	60⅛ 3†	Borden		400	11¼	11	11¼	10
50½	31	Borg Warner		2700	89¼	89	89	89¼
112	44	Boston & Me		400	25½	24⅝	24⅝	25
25⅜	12½ 1½	Briggs		200	62	62	62	
22¼	13⅜	Brockway		3600	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
84¾	83 6	Bkyn Man pf		4300	3⅜	3⅜	3	
42	33⅜ 3	Brown Shoe		100	88½	88½	88½	88
35⅜	10	Bruns Balke		100	34	34	34	34
5¼	1¼	Bruns Term		200	11	11	11	11
31⅞	6¾ 1	Bucyrus		600	8½	7¾	8½	7¾
74	9⅞ 1.60	Budd Wheel		1000	16⅜	15¾	16⅛	15¾
43	8⅛ 3	Bullard		100	10	10	10	10¼
51⅞	18¾ 1	Bulova Watch		2000	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
48⅛	21¼ 2½	Burroughs		1800	14	13⅞	13⅞	14
110	97 7	Bush Term		150	24¾	24¼	24¾	24¾
112⅜	33⅛ ..	Bush T deb		10	104	104	104	104
		Byers		3500	43½	42¾	42¾	43½

—C—

77½	41¼ 4	Calif Pack		1800	44	43⅞	43⅞	44
30	10 3	Campbell		100	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
75⅜	29⅞ 5	Canada Dry		1600	32⅜	31⅞	31⅞	32¼
65¼	56 3	Can South		100	60	60	60	
52½	35¼ 2½	Can Pac		200	43⅜	43	43	43¼
34¼	16⅛ 1.60	Cannon Mills		100	20	20	20	
28¾	7½ 1.60	Capital Adm		2000	42⅜	42	42⅜	43¼
362¾	83½ 6	Case Thresh		100	22	22	22	
79¾	22 3	Caterpillar		12200	92½	90	92	91½
60		Celotex		900	35¾	35½	35½	35¼
315	189⅝ 8†	Cen of NJ		100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
65⅜	21 2	Cerro de P		100	221½	221½	221½	221½
157½	2	Certi-Teed		800	25	24¾	24¾	24¾
67⅞	14¾ 1.80	Checker Cab		400	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾
82½	32¼ 3	Ches Corp		3500	23⅜	21⅝	22¼	23⅜
51⅜	32⅜ 2½	Ches & Ohio		3000	48¼	47	47	47
10	3⅜	Chi & Alton		2500	44	43½	43⅝	44
17¾	4¾	Chi & Alt pf		300	3	3	3	3¼
52⅜	12 1	Chi Gt West		300	14	13	13	13
26⅝	4½	Chi Gt W pf		100	7½	7½	7½	7½
46¼	7¾	Chi M&StP		1800	23⅞	22¾	23⅜	23⅜
89⅞	28¼ 4	Chi M&SP pf		2500	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
37	7¾	Chi & NW		1800	14½	13⅝	14	14½
125⅛	45¼ 7	Chi Pneu		500	43⅜	43¼	43¼	43½
110⅜	92 7	Chi RI		400	11½	11	11	11
67⅝	22½ 2.40	Chi RI 7%		800	61¾	61	61¼	61
43	14½ 1	Childs		100	99	99	99	
98¾	77½ 6½	Chrysler		700	28¼	28	28	28
13¼	2½	City Ice pf		8500	18¾	17½	17½	17½
60	21 5	City Stores		20	79½	79½	79½	79½
191⅜	133⅛ 6	Cluett Pbdy		600	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3¼
52⅜	48⅛ 3	Coca Cola		400	30	28½	29	30
87	18¾ 4	Coca Cola A		1200	154¾	153	153⅜	154½
130⅝	3 2†	Colo F&I		100	51	51	51	
199	65⅛ 3†	Colum Gas		500	25½	25	25	
37⅝	7⅛ 3	Col Carbon		9500	37⅜	36½	25½	25½
40¾	15½ 2	Col Graph		3000	85¼	83½	84	84¾
87	80½ 6	Com Cred		1700	30	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
55	21⅜ 1.60‡	Com In Tr W pf		300	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	19⅜
102½	89 6½	Com Inv Tr		100	85	85	85	85
38	14 1	Com I 6½%		1500	37½	27½	27½	27
20¼	8⅛ .60	Com Sol		100	102½	102½	102½	27
104⅜	86½ 6	Comwith So		8000	18⅛	18	18¼	18⅜
19⅜	6¼	Comwith So 6 pf		24000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
27⅜	7⅞ 2	Congoleum		400	98¾	96½	96½	96½
28¼	12½ 2	Con Film		1000	8⅞	8½	8⅝	9
136⅞	78¼ 4	Con Film pf		1800	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¼
105½	99½ 5	Con Gas		1400	177½	175½	177½	176½
	¾	Con Gas pf		12000	91⅜	89¾	90	90
22½	5¼ 1.20	Con Textile		100	103½	103½	103¼	104
52½	16¾ ..	Container A		600	7	7	7	½
7	2	Cont Bak A		1000	25½	24¾	24¾	25⅛
71⅜	43 ½2½	Cont Bak pf		1500	75½	75½	75½	75⅝
77⅝	37¼ 2.40	Cont Can		1800	51¾	51¾	51¾	51½
8¼	3	Cont Ins		600	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
47⅜	7¾ ..	Cont Motors		1400	47½	47	47	47½
40⅞	8½ 1	Cont Oil		600	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
111⅝	38½ 5	Cont Shares		1000	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
33	7⅛ 3†	Corn Prod		1000	10½	10	10¼	10¼
35⅝	25½ 2†	Coty		800	81½	80⅝	81¼	81¾
22⅞	3¼ ..	Cream of Wh		100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
59⅜	31	Crosley		700	30	30	30	30
36	30⅛ 2.70	Crown Cork		300	33½	33½	33½	33½
49⅜	33⅛ 2	Crown Cork pf		100	103½	103½	103½	103
9	2	Crucible pf		100	33½	33½	33½	
48	38½ 4	Cub Am S		10	103½	103½	103½	103
14⅞	1¾	Cudahy		100	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
19¾	3	Curtiss Wr		200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
90½	35 3½†	Curtiss Wr A		8500	4¼	4	4¼	4¼
		Cutler		1400	43⅞	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜

—D—

43⅜	10	Davison						
24½	20 1.40	Deere pf		800	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
181	130½ 9	Del & Hud		3600	80¾	80½	80⅝	80½
80	25⅛ 8	Denv RG pf		100	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
255¾	161 8	Det Edison		100	77	77	77	78½
		Diamond M pf		500	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
		Diamond M		100	181	181	181	180
10¾	6¼ 1	Dome Mines		300	25	25	25	25
30⅜	12 1.20	Dom Stores		800	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
145¼	80½ 4†	Dupont		800	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
				9500	17½	17¼	17¼	17¼

—E—

255¼	142¼ 5†	East Kodak		4000	156⅞	154	155	156
134	120⅞ 6	East Kod pf		20	129¾	129¾	129¾	130¼
37¼	11⅝ 1.60	Eaton Axle		1000	16⅜	15¾	15¾	16
10⅞	3½ ..	Eitingon		100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	16½
114⅞	33 6	Elec Auto Lt		1000	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
103½	34⅜ 1	Elec P&L		6000	56½	54½	54½	55
102	84¾ 6	El Pr&Lt 6pf		11000	49⅝	47⅝	47⅝	55⅝
79¼	47⅜ 5	Elec Sto Bat		400	91½	90¾	90¾	49
59⅝	36⅞ 5	End John		100	57	57	57	57
50¾	31½ 2½	Equit Bldg		100	41	41	41	57¼
43⅜	6⅝ ..	Eureka Vac		100	33	33	33	40
				100	10	10	10	10

—F—

80	12¾ 7	Fash Park pf		10	20	20	20	..
25½	10 1	Fed Screw W		100	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
43	17½ 2.40	Fed Wat Svc		100	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
89¾	42¼ 2.60	Fidelity Ins		300	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
87⅞	53⅜ 5	Firestone pf		200	50½	50½	50½	51
61⅛	38⅝ 2½	Firestone pf		800	61⅝	61⅛	61⅛	50¾
46¾	7¾	First Nat St		800	45¼	45	45	45¾
104½	37½ 2	Fisk Rubber		100	5	5	5	5
50	18¼ ..	Foster & Wh		2700	80¾	49½	50	50
28⅜	3½ ..	Fourth Nat In		700	28½	27	28½	27⅞
57⅞	16⅛ 4	Foundation		100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
99	76 4	Fox A		4900	31⅞	30¾	31	31¾
55½	24½ 4†	Frank-Sm pf		1000	70	70	70	
		Freeport Tx			31¾	31¼	31¼	31¾

—G—

80	50 5	Gamewell		500	51	50¾	51	80½
16⅛	3½ ..	Gen Am Inv		600	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
111⅞	83⅛ 4†	Gen Am Tr		900	63¼	63	63¼	63½
38½	23¾ 3	Gen Asphalt		100	33½	32½	33⅛	33¼
74¾	23 ..	Gen Bronze		200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
109¾	36 7	Gen Cable A		100	18	18	18	18
95¾	41½ 1.60	Gen Cable pf		20	82	82	82	82
12	5⅛ .60	Gen Elec		28700	45¾	45⅛	45⅜	45⅜
61¼	44⅝ 3	Gen Elec Sp		1000	12	12	12	12
18⅜	3¾ .30	Gen Foods		1200	52	51½	51½	52
111	63 7	Gen G&E A		1000	5¾	5½	5½	5½
100⅞	81½ 5	Gen G&E 7%		800	44¾	44	44¼	44¾
54⅛	31⅞ 3†	Gen Mot pf		1500	98⅛	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛
82⅛	12¾ ..	Gen Motors		75200	25⅞	25	25⅛	25⅛
10	6a	Gen Pub Svc		400	17¾	17	17	17¾
106⅞	56 5	Gen Theatr n		3300	13½	12¾	12¾	17¼
18⅜	3½ ..	Gen Ry Sig		300	73	73	73	73
90	39 ..	Gen Stores		1900	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
106½	18 1c	Gen Refrac		800	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾
20⅞	4¼ ..	Gillette		900	44¾	44	44¾	45
38	..	Gimbel Br		1300	25¾	25⅛	25⅜	25⅝
19	3 ..	Glidden		300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
97⅞	29 ..	Globe (Adolf)		100	10	10	10	10
98⅝	15½ 4	Gold Dust		200	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
96⅞	38½ 5	Goodrich		1000	34⅝	34¼	34¼	34⅜
102¼	78¼ 7	Goodyear		4000	16¼	15⅝	16	15⅝
15⅜	4	Goodyear 1pf		4000	41¾	40½	41	40
13⅜	3	Gould Cp A		300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
59⅞	12 3	Graham-P		200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
52	16 1†	Granby		200	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30⅜	10 ..	Grand Silver		100	17½	17½	17½	17½
43	26⅜ 1	Grand Union		200	23½	22¾	22¾	23
102	51 3	Grant (WT)		1300	13¾	13¼	13¼	13¾
25⅞	17½ 2.25	Grt Nor pf		400	30½	30	30	30½
34½	7	Grt Nor Ore		800	69¾	69	69¾	69
120	85 7	Grt W Sug pf		300	30¾	30¾	30¾	30½
28	8½ ..	Grt W Sug pf		30	94¾	94¾	94¾	95
		Grisby Gru		4000	4	4	4	3⅞

—H—

23½	8½ ..	Hahn Dpt pf		100	77¾	77¾	77¾	8
96½	48½ 6½	Hahn Dpt 8%		100	85	85	85	85
31¾	10 2	Harbison		1000	19¾	18	18¾	18¾
73¼	38 2	Hall Print		100	41	40¾	41	41¼
28	2¼ ..	Harbison B		600	4	4	4	4
123⅜	116⅛ 7	Hart Schaff		300	118	118	118	118
		Hercules P		300	4	4	4	4
		Hires P pf		30	113¾	113½	113½	114

76	37 2	McCrory Str		200	35½	34	34	33½
30¾	14¾ 1	McIntyre		100	22¾	22½	22½	23
89¼	61 4†	McKesport		1800	77¾	77	77½	77¾
88⅝	43¾ 4	Mack Trucks		1800	41¾	40	40¾	39¾
53⅛	19¼ 3	Macy		400	22½	22½	22½	22½
32½	4¾ 1.20	Magma Cop		100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
30⅞	4¼	Man Shirt		200	24	23½	23½	23½
44½	20½ 2	Marmon		1900	25¼	25	25	25¼
61⅝	24¾ 2	Marshall F		3300	28¼	27⅝	28	27⅞
40½	15 3	Math Alkali		2600	28	27⅝	28	27⅞
37⅞	9¾ 3	May Dept S		1000	25	24⅝	25	25¼
37	7	Maytag pf ww		400	30⅜	29¾	30	29¼
53	11	Mex Seabd		200	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
77	32½ 2½†	Miami Copp		6300	18¾	18	18	18
33	11	Mich Steel		100	48	46	46	46
110	74 3	Mid Cont		100	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
28⅞	3¼ ..	Midland St		100	46	46	46	46¾
68⅝	14⅞ 3	Midland pf		700	23	23	23	23
2½	¾	Min Moline		100	85	85	85	
68⅝	14⅞ 3	Min & StL		200	4½	4½	4½	
30¾	7	Mo K&T		100	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	18
98⅛	30¾ ..	Mo K&T pf		1200	38½	38	38	38
98⅛	30¾ ..	Mo Pac		300	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
49⅝	13½ ..	Mo Pac		300	38¾	38	38	38
98⅛	30¾ ..	Mohawk		300	38¾	38	38	38
72	36⅛ 4.40	Mont Ward		11100	19¾	18¾	18¾	19
11⅝	3	Morrell & S		100	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
81	25	Mot Met G&E		700	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
34	14¼ 3	Motor Prod		100	36	36	36	36
37	11	Motor W

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Slow Improvement Continues—Stock Markets Join in Upward Move

While business conditions in the United States show little change this week, there is a growing tendency among analysts and business leaders to emphasize the constructive features of a gradually improving situation.

Gains in steel production, automobile manufacture and some other lines are brightening the industrial picture. Commodity prices are moving in a narrow range.

Conditions in the textile field show some improvement, chiefly due to gains in woolen lines. Wool fabrics markets are reported to be in the best position held by them for several months. Stocks of goods in the markets have been small, and mills have been able to move some of the less popular lines.

The abundance of capital for sound investment has made possible the absorption of heavy amounts of new financing in the last several days. The bond market has held up well under recent issues. Last week's total was in excess of $250,000,000, and this week's bond financing amounted to $105,997,000.

Another indication of continued huge credit supply is the decline in rates on bankers' acceptances.

Carloadings in the latest reported week showed a sharp gain over the previous week, but were less than for the corresponding period of 1930. Commerce Department figures on trade volume, as reflected in check payments, show a decline in the week ended Jan. 17, as compared with both the preceding week and the like period a year ago.

Bank clearings this week amounted to $7,466,423,000, a drop of 4.6 per cent from last week, and a decline of 19.8 per cent, compared with the similar period last year.

Far Eastern Reports

Japan now is felt to be in a position to take advantage of any improvement in world trade conditions, according to Commerce Department reports. The banking situation has been considerably improved by the elimination of many weak banks and by release of frozen credits. The retrenchment policies of the Government during the last 18 months have resulted in a sounder condition in government finance. Stocks of commodities are reported low. A slow advance in security prices is discernible.

Low silver prices continue to affect Chinese purchasing power adversely, but signs of improvement in business are noted in some sections. The Canton association of silk exporters reports fairly brisk business with Europe and America.

South American reports say that the uncertainty of the foreign exchange situation as concerns Argentina is retarding business in that country. Stocks of goods are reported low, and it is felt that stabilization of the peso at current levels would be followed by some improvement in trade. Some lines of business in Brazil are showing seasonal improvement.

Leading Stock Markets

London, New York, Paris and Berlin shared a general improvement in stock prices toward the close of this week. International issues were prominently in demand in Friday's sessions at these financial capitals. Berlin prices were aided in their ascent by foreign buying. At Paris the gains were followed by acceleration of trading despite another Cabinet crisis.

The week in Wall Street began quietly, and an early upward tendency in prices was followed by some irregularity. In Thursday's and Friday's markets, however, substantial headway was made. Brokers' loans dropped $63,000,000 in the week ended Wednesday.

The week on the London exchange began with prices showing general firmness. South African gold mining shares were a feature about midweek, supported by Cape interests and aided by firm Paris advices.

Trends on the Paris Bourse early this week were irregular. Monday's session was marked by firmness, followed by a downward move Tuesday and a sharp recovery Wednesday.

Berlin began the week on a minor chord, but brightened considerably Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday was a dull day, with prices sagging, but the Bourse joined the other markets on the upgrade late this week.

CHICAGO STOCKS

	High	Low	Last	Jan.23	Jan.22
150 Adams Roy	....	....	4	....	....
100 Am Com Pwr A	14½	14½	14½	....	....
400 Art Metal Wks.	6	5½	5¾	5½	....
200 As Tel Util	23	22⅞	23	23	....
1050 Butler Bros	....	6½	6¼	6½	....
1200 Ceco Mfg	....	4	4	4	....
2300 Cent P S A	....	18¾	17⅜	18¾	17⅜
250 Chicago Inves.	....	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2½
1125 Common Edison	240	237	240	238	....
400 Consumers Co.	....	4½	4	4	4⅝
3900 Cont Chgo	....	7⅜	7	7¼	7
9500 Cord Corp	....	7⅛	7	7¼	7⅜
650 El House Ut	....	26½	26¼	26¼	26¼
100 Gleaner C Har.	....	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50 Inland Util	....	4	4	4	4
29800 Insull Ut Inv	....	42	39½	42	39¼
200 Kalamazoo Stove	33½	32½	33½	33	33
100 Kellogg Switch	....	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
50 Keystone Steel	....	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
450 Libby, McNeil	....	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	11
250 Lion Oil	....	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6
400 Manh Dearborn	18½	17½	18½	17¼	17¼
200 Mer & Mfr A	19½	19	19½	18	18
44500 Mid Utilities	....	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	22½
1250 Mo-Kan Pipe	....	7¼	7	7¼	7½
350 Morgan Lith	....	5¾	5¾	5¾	5
50 Nat Ed Pwr A	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
550 Polymet Mfg A	....	3	2¾	3	2½
100 Q R S DeVry	....	2½	2½	2½	....
50 Rollins Hos pf	35	35	35	36	....
100 Sangamo Elec	24½	24½	24½	25	....
1900 Seab Ut Shares	4	3⅛	3¾	3¾	....
100 Stand Dredge	....	6½	6½	6½	6⅞
500 St Dredge cv pf	13½	13	13	13	13⅜
200 Swift & Co	29½	29	29½	29¼	....
1500 Swift Intl	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35½	....
1000 U S Gypsum	....	41⅛	41⅛	41	....
2500 U S Radio	17¼	16½	16½	16⅝	....
650 Util & Ind	....	7¾	7¼	1¾	7¼
250 Yates-Am Ma pf	5⅝	5	5⅝	5	....

Total sales 245,300.

SPECULATIVE FIXED TRUSTS

NEW YORK—Formation of fixed trusts of speculative nature as opposed to those of strictly investment character is indication that conditions in securities distrbution are improving, in the opinion of F. Y. Toy, of F. Y. Toy & Co., Inc. There have been several trusts of this character formed recently, he adds, based on the theory that we are at or near the bottom of a bear market and material appreciation from these levels is probable.

SLAYTON-LEAROYD, INC.

Charles H. Learoyd has retired as a trustee of Massachusetts Investors Trust in order to give his entire attention, aside from his duties as secretary of the board of trustees of Massachusetts Investors Trust, to the affairs of Slayton-Learoyd, Inc., of which he is vice-president

NO MASSEY-HARRIS DIVIDEND

MONTREAL, Jan. 24—Massey-Harris Company directors took no action on the preferred dividend due at this time.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s	87	87
Alleghany 5s '44	84¼	84
Alleghany 5s rct	83	83
Alleghany 5s '49	93½	93⅛
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	103½	103¼
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104⅜	104
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	93½	93
Am Smelting 5s '47	103¼	103
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	104
Am T&T col 5s '46	106⅞	106¾
Am T&T sf 5s '60	107¼	107⅛
Am T&T deb 5½s '43	108⅞	108⅝
Am WW&Elec deb 6s '75	103¾	103¾
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89¼	89⅛
Armour & Co 5½s '43	77	76⅞
Atch T&SF 1d) 4s '95 sta	96⅝	96¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	99	98⅝
Atch T&SF 4s '96	97	97
Atch T&SF 4½s	119¼	119¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	97⅛	97⅛
B&O 1st 4s '48	98⅝	98⅝
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	96⅛	96⅛
B&O 4½s '33	131⅜	131⅜
B&O 4½s cv	97⅜	97¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	104	103½
B&O rfg 6s '95	110	110
B&O 5s ct Swn div	100	100
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	113½	112
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	102½	102½
Boston & Me 5s '95	101¾	101¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	106½	106½
Bklyn Un El 5s '50	104¼	104⅛
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	103	103
Cal Pet 5½s '38	100¼	100⅛
Cal Pack 5s	99	99
Can Net Ry 4½s '57	98½	98¼
Can Nat Ry 4½s	101¼	101¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct	104½	104½
Can North sf 7s '40	111	111
Can Pacific deb 4s	87¾	87¾
Can Pacific 5s '44 ct	105¼	105¼
Can Pacific 5s '54	103½	103½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	98⅜	98¾
Can South con 5s '63	108¾	108½
Cen Pacific 5s '60	104½	104½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	114¾	114½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	99¼	99¼
Ches & O cv 4½s A	102¼	102¼
Chi B & Q 4½s '77	103¼	103¼
Chi & Erie 1st 5s '82	44	44
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	33¾	33⅜
Chi (O) StP&Pac 5s '75	74¾	74¾
Chi & Nw 4¾s '87	92½	92½
Chi & Nw 6½s '36	108½	108½
Chi RI&P 4½s A	95⅝	95⅜
Chi RI&P 4½s cv	92	92
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92	91¾
Chi & W Indiana 5½s '62	104¾	104⅝
Chile Copper 5s '47	94½	93¾
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	92¼	92¾
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	101⅜	101½
Cleve Mch 5s	101	101
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	103¾	103⅝
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s '43	98½	98½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	94¼	94¼
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Mar	98⅜	98¼
Com Credit 5½s '35	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	95¾	95¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	43⅜	43⅜
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	99⅞	99¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	104	104
Cuyamel Fruit 6s '40	104	104
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	97⅛	97⅛
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	97	97
Detroit Ed 4½s	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	106⅜	106⅜
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	102⅞	102⅞
Detroit Ed 5s '62	106¼	106¼
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	105¼	105¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	104	104
Erie 5s '67	84	84
Erie gen '76s	83¾	83¾
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103½	103½
Gen Invest 5s	88	88
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49	95	95
Gen Theater 6s	73¾	73
Goodrich 6s	69¾	69½
Goodyear 5s '57	89¼	89½
Great Northern 5½s '52	109	109
Great Northern 7s '36 A	111⅛	111⅛
Har Riv P O 4s	91	91
Houston Oil 5½s	93	92
Hudson Coal 5s '62	57	56
Hudson & Man adj 5s '57	78½	78½
Il Cen 4¾s '66	99⅛	99⅛
Il Steel deb 4½s '40	101½	101½
Ind Limestone 6s '46	56	56
Inter Match Corp 5s rcts '47	93	93⅛
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	70	69½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	70	69½
Inter Rap Tran 6s '39	56	56
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	75½	75½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	83¾	83¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s	85	84⅞
Kendall 5½s ww	57	57
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	103	103
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	100¾	100¾
L'Autaere 8s '54	87	87
Lehgh Val 5s '76	50	50
Lehgh Val Coal 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Loew's Inc 6s '41	105½	105
Long Island 4½s 5s '37	100½	100½
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	35	35
Met Water 5½s	73½	73½
McCrory 5½s '41	94½	94½
Meade 6s ww	87½	87½
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101¾	101¾
Min StP & SSM 4½s '31	99½	99½
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	98⅝	97¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¾	104⅝
Mutual Fuel 5s	102½	102½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	101¼	100⅞
Nat Rad 5½s '47	11⅜	11½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	100⅞	100⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	102⅞	102⅞
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108¼
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107	107
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	102	102
NY City 4s '59	100¼	100¼
NY Dock 5s '38	75	75
NY GELH&P 5s '48	109⅞	109⅞
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	116⅝	116⅝
NY ONT & W rfg 4s '92	44	44
NY Wchester & B 4½s '46	87	87
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101	101
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	45	45
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	103¼	103
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	103	103
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69	69
Nor Pac pr in 4s '97	96½	96½
Nor Pac 4s R 2047	105	105
Nor Pas 6s B 2047	112⅞	112⅞
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¾	103⅝
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106	106
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	111	111
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	96¾	96¾
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	108¼	108¼
Nor of Mo 2nd	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅞	106⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅞	101⅞
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	54	54
Paramount Publix 5½s	89	88½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53	62	61¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	102½	102½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	97	97
Pathe Ex Inc 7s '37	60	60
Penn RR gtd 4s '31	100⅝	100⅝
Penn RR con 4s '48	98	98
Penn RR 4½s D	99¼	98⅞
Penn RR 4½s '63	101½	101¼
Penn RR 4s '52	95	94⅜
Penn RR con 4½s '60	106¼	106⅛
Penn RR gen 4½s '65	105	103⅝
Cuba-Am Nor Ry 5½s	104⅛	104
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	107¼	107¼
Pere Marquette 4½s	101	100⅞
Phillipet Pet 5½s '39	87	87
Phil Co 5s '67	100⅜	100⅛
Phil Elecv Co 4½s '67	103½	103½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '42	83	83
Phil & Reading C&I 6s '49	82	81¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	102½	102
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53 A	103½	103½
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	73¼	73
Pub Svc E&G 5s '65	105½	105½
Pub Svc E&G 1970	103¼	103¼
Pure Oil 5½s '47	92	91
Pure Oil 5½s '40	91	91
Read rfg 4½s '97 A	103	103
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	89	88½
Richfield Oil 6s	89	87½
Rep I&S rfg 5½s '53	89	89
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	105	105
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	1905	105
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅜	100⅜
StL IM&S gen 5s '31	100⅝	100⅝
StL & SF 4s A '50	89¼	89¼
StL & SF 4½s '78	86	85
StL & SF 5s B '50	102	101½
StL SW 1st 5s '52	94½	94½
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	110¼	110
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	107	107
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	96¼	96¾
Seabd AL rfg 4s '50	20	20
Seabd AL con 6s '45	18½	18
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	88½	88
Shell Pipe 5s '52	91¾	91¾
Shell Union 5s '47	86	86
Shell Union 5s ct. ww	88	87½
Shubert Theater 6s '42	22	21¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100	100
Sinclair Cru 5½s '38	102¼	102¼
So Colo Pow 6s '47	103½	103½
So Pac col 4s '49 reg	95	95⅞
So Pacific col 4s '49 reg	92½	92½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	97⅜	97
So Pacific 4½s '68	99½	99½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	99¼	99¼
So Pacific col 5s '44	102¼	102¼
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101¾	101¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	87⅝	87
So Ry con 5s '94	110	109⅞
So Ry gen 6½s '56	117½	117½
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '53	104¼	104
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	63	63
Tenn Elec ower 6s '47	106½	106½
Texas Corp 5s '44	100¼	99⅞
Tex & Pac 5s D wi	98⅝	98⅝
Third Av RR 1s A 60	51	50¾
Third Ave adj 5s '60	31¾	31⅝
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	98	98
Union El & P 1st 5s '32	102	102
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104	104
Union Oil Cal 5s '35	99¾	99¾
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 ww	96	96
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	100	99½
Union Pacific 4s '68	94	94
Union Pacific 4½s '67	103¾	103⅝
US Rubber 1st 5s '47	76	74
Utah Pow & Lt 5s	102¼	101½
Util Pow & Lt 5s ww	74⅞	74
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	81½	81¾
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102¼	102¼
Wabash 4½s '76	89	89
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104¾	104¾
Wabash 5s B '76	95½	95½
Wabash 2d 5s '39	102	102
Wabash 5½s '75	103	102
Walworth 6s '45	74½	74½
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	84½	84½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103	103
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103	103
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	103	103

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THREE IN TIE FOR THE LEAD

Hall, Reiselt and Thurnblad Have Each Won Three Straight Games

WORLD'S THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

	Won	Lost	H.R.	B.G.	P.C.
Allen Hall	3	0	8	38	1.000
Otto Reiselt	3	0	8	42	1.000
A. J. Thurnblad	3	0	7	54	1.000
J. M. Layton	2	1	7	31	.667
T. S. Denton	1	2	5	60	.333
F. S. Scoville	1	3	6	55	.250
Charles Jordan	0	3	4	..	.000
D. J. Jacobs	0	4	4	..	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, Jan. 24—There was a three-cornered tie for first place in the world's championship tournament at three-cushion billiards as the sixth day of play opened here. Three players had three straight victories, while John M. Layton of St. Louis, title defender, had two victories and one defeat.

Those in the triple tie were Allen Hall and Arthur J. Thurnblad of this city and Otto Reiselt of Philadelphia, former champion. Layton won his victory yesterday by the most one-sided score in tournament play history, defeating D. J. Jacobs of St. Louis, 50 to 3 in 31 innings. It was not only the fastest game of the tourney to date, but featured by the most relentless defensive work by Layton, indicating he is coming back from his initial defeat with cold determination.

Reiselt defeated T. S. Denton of Kansas City, former champion, 50 to 42 in 41 innings, while Thurnblad defeated Charles Jordan of Los Angeles, 50 to 45 in 65 innings.

The Layton-Jacobs affair was peculiar. Layton won the bank and made a point. Jacobs then made a carom. Jacobs made another one in 13 innings and a third 16 innings later. Then Layton got one and ran out on him. Layton chained his runs together in championship form, midway of the game, linking six scoring frames, the last of which contained his high run of seven. The score by innings:

J. M. Layton—1 4 0 4 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 4
1 4 3 7 0 2 2 0 2 3 0 2 0 3 0 0 1—50. Innings—31. High run—7.

D. J. Jacobs—1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3. Innings—30. High run—1.

Thurnblad was given a brush by Jordan after leading for 63 innings, sometimes by as many as 12 points. At this stage a series of three double counts brought Jordan up even, 45-all. Thurnblad showed his metal by immediately running three, a blank and two for game. The score by innings:

A. J. Thurnblad—3 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 2
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 4 2 5 1
0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 7 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 3 0 2—50. Innings—65. High run—7.

Charles Jordan—0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 2
0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 1 1 0 2 1 0
0 3 0 3 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 2 2 0 0 1 1
0 0 2 0 2 2 0—45. Innings—64. High run—5.

Reiselt had to be patient and game to triumph over Denton. He came from behind a half dozen times, took a lead which always looked safe, but the plodding Denton pulled right up with him a few minutes later. This was the best game of the whole tournament and Reiselt's rallies were the most thrilling since the title play started. The score by innings:

Otto Reiselt—1 0 2 4 1 0 1 0 6 2 0 0 4 1 0
1 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 0 6 4 0 0 0 5 1 0 5 0 0 1 0 0
0 1 2 0 0 2—50. Innings—41. High run—6.

T. S. Denton—1 3 0 0 1 0 2 1 2 0 5 0 0 0
2 0 1 3 0 5 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 0 1 1 0—42. Innings—41. High run—3.

DRAW LINE BETWEEN AMATEURS AND PROS

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (AP)—A definite decision to draw the line between amateur and professional drivers in the racing of outboard motorboats was reached yesterday in a secret session of the racing commission of the American Power Boat Association. The contestants eligible for competition will be divided into two classes, one for amateurs using only stock motors, and the second for professionals, who may make slight adjustments in their power plants.

In racing, the classes will remain the same as before, that of classes A, B, C, D, E and F, with the types of motors used as the basis of distinction. Time trials in any of the classes may be made over any properly surveyed course provided that two laps, one in each direction, are made. All other competition must be over a 2½-mile course.

The United States championships of the outboard association were set Oct. 10, 11 and 12, at either Santa Barbara or Oakland, Calif.

It was decided to leave an investigation of the rules for the racing of runabouts for a later date.

HALPIN RETIRES AFTER 34 YEARS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—Matt Halpin, after 34 years of service connected with the management of athletics at the New York Athletic Club, has given up his position as chairman of the athletic committee and retired, it was announced yesterday. Arthur McAleenan, who has captained the club's athletics for 16 years, also retires. Halpin will continue as a regular member of the club and will assist Thomas Reilley, former Justice of the City Court, his successor. Frank Loughman, former president of the club, has already filled McAleenan's place.

HOAG DISSATISFIED WITH TERMS

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 24 (AP)—Myrll Hoag, brilliant outfielder of the Sacramento Senators last year, who was sold to the New York Yankees for a reported price of $75,000, announced today he had turned back his first major league contract unsigned. The Coast League star said he was dissatisfied with the terms, asserting the boost of $100 a month over his average salary last year was insufficient as a member of the New York Yankees. Hoag declared he would seek part of the sale price the Yankees paid Owner Lewis Moreing.

WELLER ELECTED AGAIN

LAWRENCE, Kan. (AP)—It's becoming an old redskin custom to elect Louis Weller captain of the Haskell Institute football squad. Weller, a 156-pound halfback, will lead the rambling redskins for the third time in the 1931 gridiron season. Weller's Caddo tribesmen call him "Little Rabbit," and his opponents know him as one of the most elusive backs in football. Haskell defeated all its 1930 opponents except University of Kansas.

RYERSON WINS ANOTHER TITLE

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 24 (AP)—Jack B. Ryerson, star Cooperstown (N. Y.) golfer, yesterday won his second title of the 1931 Miami golfing season by defeating Lee Chase, of Buffalo, N. Y., 1 up in the 36-hole finals of the Glenn Curtiss amateur trophy tournament. Ryerson won the Miami Biltmore invitation tourney a week ago.

COLLEGE HOCKEY RESULTS

Mass. Aggies 3, New Hampshire 2.
Michigan 5, Minnesota 1.

Columbia U. C. Still Unbeaten in Class B

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS B TEAM STANDING—Seventh Round

	Rounds Won	Rounds Lost	Matches Won	Matches Lost	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	7	0	43	6	1.000
Princeton Club	6	1	30	19	.857
New York A. C.	5	2	34	15	.714
City A. C.	4	3	28	21	.571
Yale Club	3	4	26	23	.429
Harvard Club	3	4	25	24	.429
Crescent A. C.	3	4	20	29	.429
Park Avenue S. C.	3	4	18	31	.429
Montclair A. C.	1	6	11	38	.143
Fraternity S. T. C.	0	7	10	39	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YOK, Jan. 24—Columbia University Club practically clinched the metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship yesterday in the seventh round, when it entertained the City Athletic Club team on the Columbia U. C. courts, and won every match. Philip T. Moore, the Columbia leader, installed himself as leading favorite for the individual title, by swamping Leonard S. Green, the City Athletic Club leader, in straight games, 15—10, 18—14.

Princeton Club, the only other team that can do better than tie the leaders, encountered Yale Club, on the Princeton Club courts, and just managed to take the odd match, to win at 4 to 3. New York Athletic Club took third place, two rounds behind the leader, with another clean sweep, defeating Montclair Athletic Club, on the Winged Foot courts.

Harvard Club and Park Avenue Squash Club were the other winners of the day, and are now members of a quadruple tie for fifth position, with Yale Club and Crescent Athletic Club. Harvard Club defeated the New Moon outfit, 6 to 1, while Park Avenue vanquished Fraternity Club, on the courts of the latter, 4 to 3. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 7, CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 0

Philip T. Moore, Columbia, defeated L. S. Green, City, 15—10, 18—14.
Frank R. Hanson, Columbia, defeated S. L. Samuels, City, 12—15, 15—5, 15—9.
Jerome Lang, Columbia, defeated Harold Ablewich, City, 15—11, 15—12.
H. G. Larson, Columbia, defeated Harvey A. Mayer, City, 15—13, 11—15, 17—16.
Paul Garrigue, Columbia, defeated C. B. Mergentime, City, 4—15, 15—9, 15—12.
C. R. Ince, Columbia, defeated Milton Cohn, City, 15—9, 15—5.
F. W. Brodil, Columbia, defeated M. H. Pischer Jr., City, 15—3, 15—10.

PRINCETON CLUB 4, YALE CLUB 3

R. C. Hynson, Princeton, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale, 15—3, 15—9.
F. B. Ryan Jr., Yale, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, Princeton, 15—10, 14—17, 15—11.
H. R. Sulphen Jr., Princeton, defeated J. S. Davidson, Yale, 15—10, 15—11.
Carl H. Donner, Princeton, defeated Lambert Prettyman, Yale, 15—4, 15—5.
Louis B. Dailey Jr., Princeton, defeated A. T. Mahan, Yale, 15—11, 15—11.
Fergus Reid Jr., Yale, defeated R. B. Hollander, Princeton, 18—13, 15—11.
David Dibbell, Yale, defeated C. S. White, Princeton, 15—6, 18—16.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 7, MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB 0

B. W. Richert, New York, won from R. G. Messer, Montclair, by default.
J. B. Quincy, New York, defeated W. H. Coyle Jr., Montclair, 15—10, 15—6.
M. H. Westerfield, New York, defeated J. F. Callanan, Montclair, 18—17, 13—15, 15—8.
R. W. Georgi, New York, defeated William Behr, Montclair, 15—1, 15—8.
Henry Reeve, New York, defeated F. L. Ginsby, Montclair, 15—3, 15—6.
R. A. Leyendecker, New York, defeated E. B. Marshall, Montclair, 15—7, 15—4.
Sefton Tranter Jr., New York, defeated R. C. Wirts, Montclair, 15—7, 15—9.

HARVARD CLUB 6, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 1

Ellery C. Huntington Jr., Harvard, defeated W. J. Hall, Crescent, 13—18, 15—13, 15—12.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard, defeated E. W. Arnold, Crescent, 11—15, 15—11, 15—10.
W. K. Rice, Harvard, defeated J. N. Schermerhorn, Crescent, 15—6, 12—15, 15—3.
E. H. Heminway, Harvard, defeated W. E. Lawrence, Crescent, 15—4, 15—8.
J. A. Milholland, Harvard, defeated W. L. Jones, Crescent, 15—12, 15—2.
R. C. Black, Harvard, defeated C. C. Goodridge, Crescent, 15—10, 16—14.
Daniel J. Tobin Jr., Crescent, defeated S. P. Hunnewell, Harvard, 15—9, 15—11.

PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 4, FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 3

W. B. Hervey, Fraternity, won from Eric Gugler, Park Avenue, by default.
S. B. Jones, Park Avenue, defeated Carlos V. Dexter, Fraternity, 15—1, 15—12.
H. K. Sayen, Fraternity, defeated D. B. Carson, Park Avenue, 3—15, 15—10, 17—14.
P. S. Patton, Fraternity, defeated H. A. Haines, Park Avenue, 15—13, 15—4.
R. H. Wasmann, Park Avenue, defeated E. S. Bartow, Fraternity, 15—6, 6—15, 15—6.
A. J. Quist, Park Avenue, defeated W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, 15—12, 15—10.
Spencer Armstrong, Park Avenue, defeated S. W. Smith, Fraternity, 15—8, 8—15, 15—9.

PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Portland	8	5	6	31	27	21
Vancouver	7	6	6	26	27	20
Seattle	7	6	5	31	22	20

RESULT JAN. 23

Seattle 1, Vancouver 0.

SEATTLE TIES FOR SECOND

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 24—Getting away to an early lead, the Seattle Eskimos returned to winning ways here last night by defeating Vancouver Lions in a Pacific Coast Hockey League contest, 1 to 0. Gordon Savage, brilliant young Eskimo forward, trained his big stick on the Vancouver net after eight minutes of action in the first period. A bulletlike shot beat Percy Jackson's attempt to save. That was the only real scoring gesture of the evening. The Eskimos immediately fell into defensive hockey and the back-checking by the entire Seattle lineup featured. Manager Lloyd Turner sent his veteran ace, Jack Walker, to left wing, instead of his regular position at center, and the revamped lineup worked nicely on combination play. The result tied Seattle and Vancouver in second place, just a point behind the league-leading Portland Buckaroos.

AMATEUR HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

An amateur hockey tournament, under the auspices of the New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held in the Boston Arena during the week of Feb. 16, it has been announced. The winner of this tournament will be declared the champion of the New England Association, and may be the representative from this district to compete in the National Amateur Athletic Union championships, to be held in November or December, for the purpose of selecting a team to represent the United States in the Olympic hockey championships at Lake Placid, N. Y., in February, 1932.

BRAVES RELEASE JOHN COONEY

The Boston Braves have released Johnny Cooney, left-handed pitcher, to the Toledo Club of the American Association, it was announced Jan. 23. Cooney has been with the Braves off and on since 1920, but has been unable to win consistently. He was the oldest member of the Braves in point of service.

2% SWISS BANK RATE

ZURICH, Jan. 23—The National Bank of Switzerland has reduced its rediscount rate ½ per cent to 2 per cent.

RUSSIAN SPORTS

London

THE authorities of Soviet Russia have not neglected the possibilities of sport as a political propagandist agent. "Red" sportsmen from the center of Communist thought, although unsuccessful in attempts to enter Britain, have participated, at home and abroad, in "international" contests with the "worker" athletes of France, Germany and elsewhere; and this year their activities will culminate in July with a "Spartakiade" at Berlin. This projected meeting, expected to provide the greatest international gathering of the Red sports clans that has ever been arranged, will be a counterpart of the Olympic Games in—to borrow a phrase from the British Bolsheviks—"Boss Sport."

If the plans work out as anticipated, athletic adherents of Communism in several lands will converge upon the German capital and give ocular exhibitions of their solidarity by competing in various sports. Already comrades in different parts of the world are being exhorted to support this Spartakiade, and to prepare, athletically and financially, for a great festival. A stronger world sport movement among the "workers," it is argued, means a strengthened arm in the international struggle to push social progress along Russian lines. In connection with this "Olympiad of the Workers," no potential competitor will be debarred by such technicalities of amateurism as the "broken time" question, which has so perplexed the organizers of the Olympic Games proper; and the size of the participating teams is, in theory, to be determined by the amount of funds available.

However strong the contingents may be numerically, it is improbable that they will be strong athletically, judged by ordinary international standards, since they will be recruited in the main from an athletic strata where coaching and careful training are not easily obtained. That, however, will not bother the Reds very much, for the main idea of the Spartakiada, so the Bolsheviks state, lies in participation rather than victory, and national partisanship will not be allowed to confuse the strains of the "Internationale."

So far as international sport, in its wider significance, is concerned, Russia is right off the map and has been that way ever since the outbreak of the World War. Meanwhile other countries have closely approached the British and American levels in certain sports and in some, indeed, have gone above them. There is organized sport in Russia, of course, soccer football being the most popular field game, both for players and spectators; but, even in the case of soccer, the standard cannot be considered high, and the best eleven that Russia could produce would hardly be expected to make much of a showing against a really good English amateur club side. Football is played in Russia, beginning in the spring and lasting until weather conditions become too severe. Lawn tennis is popular, and so is rowing, while, when the snow and ice abound, skiing, skating and sports derived therefrom hold sway.

Taken by and large, however, Russian sport, like all other activities in the Soviet Union, is devoted primarily to the production of "bigger and better" Communists, and can be described fairly as a weapon of class warfare rather than as the class equalizer which it is, at least to some degree, in other parts of the world. And it must be remembered, too, that, quite apart from losing sporting contacts abroad, Russia has gone through years or tribulation in which the possibility of wide and intensive athletic recreation has been out of the question. Russia, from the point of view of its present administrators, is a country in the making, and sport is one of the matters which up to now has made slow progress, as progress in sport is measured elsewhere.

At the Berlin Spartakiade the Russians are hoping to meet a big contingent from Britain, the acknowledged home of sport, where any sort of appeal, made through the medium of games, might reasonably be expected to carry for some distance. From an outline of plans that appeared recently in the columns of the Daily Worker, the organ of the British Communists, it would appear that the British team for the Spartakiade will be selected with sedulous care. Each club or group, it is proposed, should conduct trials to take stock of its talent, and the men and women who come out best from these tests should compete against each other until finally something in the nature of a "representative"—the word "national" hardly applies—side has been evolved.

Russians who fail to make the Soviet team for Berlin will have the consolation, it appears, of seeing Britain's chosen in action, for one learns that, prior to the Spartakiade, a team of British soccer footballers, track and other performers will visit Russia for a month. Other tours are envisaged which will make lighter demands upon the time of those who take part in them. Altogether, "Red" sport, within and without Russia, anticipates a "boom" year, and it will be interesting, from many points of view, to see what it all amounts to in actual achievement.

NEW ENGLAND L. T. A. ANNUAL MEETING

Members of the New England Lawn Tennis Association gathered at the Harvard Club, Boston, Mass., Jan. 23, for its annual meeting, with the main topic of discussion being "Overemphasis." The term arose in a consideration of how Davis Cup and tournament tennis in general should be conducted. After some consideration, however, the word was absent from the resolution first offered by Joseph W. Thurston of Hartford, Conn., and was finally accepted as amended by Donald M. Hill of Waban, Mass.

The resolution, for which the New England delegation will stand at the United States Lawn Tennis Association annual meeting in New York, Feb. 14, reads:

"It is the sense of the New England Lawn Tennis Association that the Davis Cup team be sent to Europe not earlier than June and without any elaborate preliminary training."

Irving C. Wright, J. D. E. Jones, Arthur Ingraham and Donald M. Hill will represent New England at the annual meeting in New York. Mr. Wright will act as the sectional representative of the United States L. T. A., in New England throughout the entire year.

Nineteen New England clubs were represented by some 35 delegates at the meeting in the Harvard Club. Reports of the secretary indicated that three clubs had resigned their membership in the organization with one new club—the Franklin Field Tennis Club—being admitted.

Ingraham succeeded Thurston as president of the association. Frank J. Sulloway of New Hampshire was elected vice-president, Donald Hill treasurer, and Edward H. Bonelli was reelected secretary. Mr. Thurston had been president since 1928.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	16	2	8	80	36	34
London	14	3	11	58	50	31
Windsor	13	5	9	70	63	31
Cleveland	11	4	11	71	84	26
Pittsburgh	10	0	11	62	72	20
Detroit	11	1	15	52	66	23
Syracuse	7	3	17	61	82	16

RESULT JAN. 23

Windsor 1, London 0.

WINNING STREAK ENDED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont., Jan. 24—London Tecumsehs ended their seven-game winning streak on local ice here last night, when Windsor Bulldogs delivered a 1-to-0 victory for the benefit of a crowd of 3000 fans. A fast shot from the stick of Dr. Stan Brown, popular Windsor defenseman, in the third period, sifted past Herb Stuart, London goaltender, for the only score of a hotly contested International Hockey League game. Windsor went back into a tie with London for second place in the standing by virtue of this victory. Windsor has played one game less than London. Both teams were minus regular performers. Oliver Reinikka was missing from the London lineup, while Windsor was without Roy Hinsperger and William J. "Bat" Phillips.

SHAMROCKS DOWN KANSAS CITY, 2 TO 1

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Tulsa	13	1	4	69	44	27
Chicago	13	1	7	69	46	27
Minneapolis	11	1	10	58	54	23
Duluth	11	1	9	41	57	23
Kansas City	10	2	9	58	57	22
Buffalo	6	3	12	39	77	15
St. Louis	4	2	14	34	54	10

RESULT JAN. 23

Chicago 2, Kansas City 1.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 24—Chicago's team of Shamrocks moved forward into a first place tie with the Tulsa Oilers by scoring a thrilling 2-to-1 victory over the Kansas City Pla-Mors, last night in the Ice Palace here.

Three times this season the Pla-Mors have tried to hand the Shamrocks a setback, but each time they have failed. They were giving the Chicagoans a strenuous battle when John Riley whipped the puck into the Kansas City cage early in the third period. Then Gordon Brydson, the league's leading scorer, poked one past Byrne after taking a pass from Don McFayden.

That just about sealed the fate of Pla-Mors, although they were able to get one goal on Wilfred Ranger's drive and it began to appear in the closing minutes as if they might accomplish a tie, but Sam Timmins stood guard remarkably well. The summary:

CHICAGO		KANSAS CITY
Burns, Denneny	lw	rw, Goodman, McLeod, Ranger
Riley, Clayton	c	c, Campbell, Mitchell
Brydson, McFayden	rw	lw, McCormick, Dunfield, Jagunich
Mulligan, Borland	ld	rd, Jamieson, Healey
Headley, Mackenzie	rd	ld, Halderson
Timmins	g	g, Byrne

Score—Chicago 2, Kansas City 1. Goals—Riley and Brydson for Chicago; Ranger for Kansas City. Assist—McFayden for Chicago. Referee—William O'Hara. Time—Three 20m. periods.

MICHIGAN SEXTET WINS 'BIG TEN' GAME

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 24—The University of Michigan hockey team won a Western Conference game from the University of Minnesota by the score of 2 to 1 here last night.

The visiting Michigan team started out in the first two periods with an advantage of two goals, the first coming on an unassisted goal by Keith K. Crossman '31 in the opening session, and the second near the close of the second period, by Emerson A. Reid '33. Minnesota's lone score came early in the third period, when Marshall Ryman '32, right wing, scored on a rebound shot. The summary:

MICHIGAN		MINNESOTA
Reid, Schlanderer, Ivr	rw	Ryman, Ells, Carlsen
Crossman	c	c, Johnson, Constantine
Courtis, Sindles, rw	lw	Gibbs, Bergerson
Williams, ld	rd	Conway, Rundell
Preuss, rd	ld	Hollingsworth, Todd
Tompkins, g	g	Jones

Score—University of Michigan 2, University of Minnesota 1. Goals—Crossman and Reid for Michigan; Ryman for Minnesota. Assist—Todd for Minnesota. Referee—George Chambers, Minneapolis. William Hamman, St. Paul. Time—three 20m. periods.

EXPECT 30 BOATS TO ENTER

HAVANA, Jan. 24 (AP)—Sailing craft numbering 20 or more are expected to participate in the second annual St. Petersburg-to-Havana race, scheduled to get under way March 28. The course of 225 nautical miles comprises 17 miles from the starting line in Tampa Bay to Southwest Pass, Tampa Bay entrance; 180 miles down the Gulf of Mexico to Rebecca Shoal Lighthouse, and 85 miles across the Gulf Stream to the entrance to Havana Harbor. There are two classes, one for vessels not over 75 feet and not under 50 feet in length and another for craft under 50 feet.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 120

EARL ROCHE

Montreal, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League in the 1930-31 season. He was born Feb. 22, 1910, at Prescott, Ont., Can. He is a left-hand shot, is about 5ft. 11in. in height, weighs around 185 pounds, and plays left wing. His record:

1927-28—Montreal Victoria Juniors
1928-29—Bell Telephone, Railway-Telephone League, Montreal
1929-30—Montreal A. A. A., Allan Cup champions
1930-31—Montreal Maroons, National Hockey League

Los Angeles Wins Two League Games

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Sheiks	15	0	5	85	54	30
Los Angeles	11	3	4	68	34	25
Tigers	9	1	10	42	49	17
Black Hawks	8	3	12	36	59	13
Checkers	5	2	13	33	64	12

RESULT JAN. 17

Tigers 5, Checkers 2.

RESULTS JAN. 19

Sheiks 3, Tigers 2.
Los Angeles 9, Black Hawks 4.

RESULT JAN. 20

Checkers 2, Sheiks 1.

RESULT JAN. 22

Los Angeles 4, Black Hawks 3.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 24—Although reinforced by two players purchased from the Portland Pacific Coast Hockey League Club, Guy Pool, wing, and Frank Burke, defense, the Oakland Checkers lost to San Francisco Tigers Jan. 17, 5 to 2, at Oakland Ice Arena, before a splendid attendance. Pool, who played with Los Angeles for several years including last season, accepted J. Bond's pass for the opening score, Ellis to Miller registering a moment later.

The Tigers soon overtook and made victory certain by clever combination play. Cully Wilson scored twice, the Cummings brothers each twice, and Art Townsend. McGregor's splendid checking and assists were much in evidence and he is pronounced the "find" of the season.

Oakland Sheiks Win

Goals by Buckles and McGregor were not sufficient to withhold the rush of Oakland Sheiks, Jan. 19, on the San Francisco's Tigers ice, the final score resulting, 3 to 2, for the visitors. Huffman of the winning team again showed clever play. He scored on Anderson's neat assist from behind the cage and later sent a shot to Harper for another. Willey to Anderson who sent a rifle-like shot at Goalie York was the third score for the Sheiks.

The seasons' record for goals in one match was recorded at Los Angeles, Jan. 19. The Millionaires' 8-to-4 win oved Lloyd Cook's Black Hawks also proving the worst scramble witnessed there.

Teamwork was not in evidence and every goal was due to an individual effort. Goalies Broadfoot and McDonald both allowed easy shots to pass them. Joe Joseph, who learned his hockey at St. John, N. B., increased his goal scoring average by shooting three goals for the Black Hawks.

Checkers Secure Win

At Oakland, Jan. 20, the two home clubs met in their fifth match of the season, the Checkers securing their initial win over the champion Sheiks, 2 to 1. Ellis from Ross Miller was later tied by Huffman's goal for the Sheiks, Harper and Tony Anderson contributing assists for this score. Near the finish Goodman shot the winning point for the Checkers, eluding Fowler by scoring from a rebound. The game was clean, fast and interesting throughout.

The Los Angeles club opened a series at San Francisco, Jan. 22, in which they are scheduled to play four games in six nights, by defeating the Black Hawks, 4 to 3. Peltier, Fitkin and George Brown won the game in a whirlwind attack by the southerners, all scoring in the final period which to all appearances seemed a Black Hawk victory by a score of 3 to 1. Dan Carrigan was the star of the visitors. Joe Gagnon and Joseph were prominent for the Hawks.

Leading Hockey Scorers

(Including Jan. 23 games)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Goodfellow, Detroit	19	11	30
F. Cook, Rangers	13	13	26
Morenz, Canadiens	17	8	25
W. Cook, Rangers	20	4	24
Boucher, Rangers	7	17	24
Oliver, Boston	12	12	24
Bailey, Toronto	13	10	23
Stewart, Montreal	14	6	20
Weiland, Boston	11	9	20
Barry, Boston	11	8	19

CANADIAN-AMERICAN LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Haximer, Springfield	17	8	25
Dillon, Springfield	9	15	24
Burke, Boston	14	9	23
Boyd, Boston	12	9	21
Saudreault, Providence	13	6	19
Hart, Providence	11	7	18
Cook, Providence	11	7	18
Loucks, Boston	10	5	15
Benson, Springfield	6	9	15
Boucher, New Haven	9	4	13
Andrews, Philadelphia	5	7	12

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Harper, Sheiks	14	9	23
D. Carrigan, Los Angeles	12	9	21
Peltier, Los Angeles	9	11	20
Huffman, Sheiks	8	7	15
Anderson, Sheiks	8	7	15
McGregor, Tigers	8	5	13
D. Cummings, Tigers	6	6	12
Scott, Black Hawks	3	8	11
DaPoe, Sheiks	6	5	11
Pilkin, Los Angeles	8	3	11

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Robinson, Windsor	18	9	27
Dorats, Cleveland	14	11	25
Gray, Cleveland	21	4	25
Duguid, Windsor	11	9	20
Holmes, Syracuse	7	13	20
Phillips, Windsor	6	13	19
Northcott, Windsor	12	6	18
Martin, Buffalo	12	6	18
Palangio, Syracuse	12	6	18
Gillie, Detroit	12	5	17
Goldsworthy, Detroit	11	5	16

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Player and Team	Goals	Assists	Points
Conn, Portland	6	6	12
McGoldrick, Portland	8	1	9
Savage, Seattle	5	3	8
Anderson, Seattle	6	1	7
Walker, Seattle	1	6	7
Stuart, Seattle	3	4	7
Brennan, Vancouver	7	0	7

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Players Team	Goals	Assist	Pts
Brydson, Chicago	21	6	27
LaFrance, Tulsa	14	6	20
Marker, Tulsa	10	4	14
Moffatt, Tulsa	9	5	14
Williams, Tulsa	5	9	14
Dunfield, K. C.	10	3	13
McFayden, Chicago	9	4	13
Gordon, Minneapolis	8	4	12
Burns, Chicago	6	6	12
Scott, Duluth	6	6	12

COLLEGE BASKETBALL RESULTS

Alabama 45, Tulane 29.
Capital 39, Marietta 28.
Carson-Newman 36, King 18.
Erskine 43, Newberry 34.
Findlay 43, Toledo 34.
Georgia 30, Alabama P. I. 27.
Hiram 25, Baldwin Wallace 21.
Kent State 33, Kenyon 23.
Lebanon Valley 37, Susquehanna 14.
New Hampshire 34, Newport N. T. S. 19.
Ohio 38, Muskingum 28.
R. I. State 51, Arnold 27.
Springfield 38, Pratt Institute 14.
Texas Christian 35, Arkansas 26.
Washington 31, Oregon 26.
Wittenberg 34, Mount Union 33.
Virginia 38, Virginia M. I. 31.
Virginia P. I. 31, North Carolina 28.

SCOTLAND DEFEATS FRANCE

EDINBURGH, Scotland, Jan. 24 (AP)—Scotland defeated France in an international Rugby match at Murray Field here today by 6 points to 4. Fifty thousand persons saw the match.

CANADIAN PLAY IN THE FINALS

George Lott and Van Ryn Advance in Singles and Doubles

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Jan. 24—George M. Lott Jr., of Chicago, champion in 1927, 1928 and 1930, reached the finals in both the single and doubles events of the annual Canadian indoor tennis championship tournament at the Montreal Indoor Tennis Club here yesterday and John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia did likewise. The pair will meet for the single title and later will team together in the doubles against C. W. Leslie of Montreal and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J.

The finalists in the singles won their semifinal matches in straight sets, Lott defeating R. Berkeley Bell of Dallas, Tex., and New York, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4, while Van Ryn defeated Hall, champion in 1929, in somewhat easier style, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2. In both matches the winners had decided margins over their opponents.

The feature game of the day was that in which Hall and Leslie defeated Bell and Eddie Jacobs of Pittsburgh, after five sets. The winners won the first two, 6—3, 6—4, but the losers put up a stirring resistance midway through the third set and evened the match by taking two sets in a row, 8—6, 6—1. Leslie and Hall had a lead in the third set, but the latter lost his service at 5—4 and the match was prolonged after four more games.

After a rest Bell and Jacobs came back strongly and won the fourth set with ease. Hall and Leslie rallied strongly soon after the start of the fifth set and by winning four games in a row took the lead at 5—3. The ninth game went to deuce five times before Bell and Jacobs won. In the tenth game, Bell, who was serving, missed two easy volleys and the score was 30—all, but the winners tok the fifth point on an error and then Hall made a great drive down the center of the court for game, set and match. All four were driving, serving and volleying strongly and when the opportunity offered lobbed accurately. In the other double Lott and Van Ryn accounted for the Canadian pair, Dr. Jack Wright and E. H. Laframboise in straight sets.

CANADIAN INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Semifinal Round

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.
John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., 6—4, 6—2, 6—2.

DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., and C. W. Leslie, Montreal, defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Eddie Jacobs, Pittsburgh, 6—3, 6—4, 6—8, 7—5, 6—4.
George M. Lott, Chicago, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Dr. Jack A. Wright Jr. and E. Henri Laframboise, Montreal, 6—3, 6—1, 6—3.

THIRD STRAIGHT FOR HUSKIES OVER OREGON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EUGENE, Ore., Jan. 24—The University of Washington basketball team defeated the University of Oregon, 31 to 26, in the first of a two-game series here last night. The strong Washington team tied the score in the first five

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Minimum order four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2000 to $25,000—The undersigned operates a thoroughly organized service of 31 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

FOODS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS

ORANGES

Enjoy a Box of tree-ripened fruit. Without question the Queen of all. There's a difference. Order direct from grower—100 to 200 to the case, $3.00 F. O. B. Glendora, Calif. State size desired. R. O. LANGHAM, R. No. 1, Box 104, Glendora, Calif.

Per Free Delivery, Beverly Hills and Wilshire District, 'phone WH. 0394.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—For rent, furnished, 10-room bungalow, 3 baths; superb view; would sell unfurnished with 5 acres oranges. Box 383, Redlands, Calif.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN WANTED FOR TRAVELING POSITION—Not married, entirely unencumbered, between 25 and 40; good education essential; salary to start, bonus and transportation; give age, education, experience. F. E. COMPTON & COMPANY, 1006 N. Dearborn St., Chicago.

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-3, Indianapolis, Ind.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

RAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Independent agents (Agencies). Head office: King House, Queen St., Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

WANTED — Demonstrator capable securing demonstrations; new patented heatless marcel wavers; state experience. YSABEL SLATER, 1501 Alamanzor St., Alhambra, Calif.

POSTAGE STAMPS

SWISS PRO JUVENTUTE, 1913-1929, in sets and singles, mint and used; trial packets for $1.00; price list free. ROBERT JOH. FLOCEREZI, Berne, Switzerland.

REAL ESTATE

ESTABLISHED Rest Home, furnished, in successful operation; enclose references with inquiry. Box H-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

MARGANN HOTEL

108 ANGELES—A home that will appeal to you; all outside rooms with or without bath; $1.50 to $3 day; $5 to $10 week. 735 Hartford; within walking distance shopping district.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES executive or representative with broad business experience desires connection with A No. 1 concern; locate anywhere. Address Box M-27, 911 Van Nuys Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman of refinement, high moral and social standing, would like to travel as companion or chaperon to woman or girls of position as hostess or housemother; good automobile driver; references exchanged. C-4, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WOMAN wishes position as a companion; experienced; with Christian Scientists preferred; willing to go anywhere. G-66, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1655 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apartments, 523 So. Rimpart, Wilshire District — Sunny one-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove; beautifully furnished; steam heat; elevator; garage adjoining; 3, 4 and H cars.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

BOSTON
107 Falmouth St. Tel. Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2, Adelphi Terrace Tel. Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
3 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11, Via Magenta Tel. 23.406
BERLIN
80A Unter den Linden Merkur 6523
PHILADELPHIA
902 Fox Building Tel. Rittenhouse 9188
CHICAGO
1058 McCormick Building Tel. Webster 7182
CLEVELAND
1499 Union Trust Building Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
3-101 General Motors Bldg. Tel. Empire 3099
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Building Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7340
LOS ANGELES
Van Nuys Building Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Building Tel. Main 3904
ST. LOUIS
1775 Riway, Exch. Bldg. Tel. Chestnut 5173
PORTLAND, OREGON
1022 Am. Bank Building Tel. Beacon 9395

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States and other countries.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENT ON BEVERLY'S BATHING BEACH Ocean view; shower in basement; private stairway to apartment; exclusive tenantry; best on the North Shore; $60 to $80; a one room at $50. THE BANCROFT, Lothrop and Ives Sts., Beverly, Mass. Tel. 51422.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road, Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON—Exceptionally fine 3 and 6-room furnished apartments to sublet indefinitely. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave. Ken. 4033.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 4 miles from center of Boston, near Commonwealth Ave.—Sunny 7-room apartment, lower floor; 2-family house; fireplace, garage, shade trees, garden. Stadium 9338 or S-9. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.
Holland House, 14 minutes Penn. Station; 10 stories, fireproof; 2, 3, 4 spacious rooms; $1000 to $2100 year; maid service.

MEDFORD, MASS.—5-room modern apartment with sun porch and garage, furnished $65, unfurnished $60; available at once; references asked and given. Box T-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Five-Day Week for Hens, Perhaps

CHICAGO, Jan. 23 (AP)—The hens and the weatherman were blamed yesterday for the condition of the egg industry.

"The hens have been laying this winter as they never had before," President Harry R. Lewis, of Providence, R. I., told the National Pountry Council, "and then the mild weather had to come along—at a time when eggs are selling for less than in pre-war years.

Egg production has steadily increased "and now we have to unload," said Lewis. "The 1931 eggs will start to arrive within six weeks. Before that time, the storage surplus must be sold. The only way to do it, as I see it, is to knock down the price, get the eggs moving to the consumer, take our losses and lay plans for the future."

Eggs in Chicago recently have sold at the lowest prices in many years. The price of extra firsts, the highest grade, today was 21½-22 cents a dozen wholesale and egg futures for January delivery were quoted at 13¾ cents a dozen wholesale.

WHEAT OUSTS CORN—FOR HOGS

WICHITA, Kan., Jan. 23 (AP)—Wheat displaced corn as the primary feed for fattening hogs at the Wichita Union Stock Yards yesterday.

Local Classified Advertising

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APARTMENTS TO LET (Continued)

RIVERWAY MANOR
Exclusive one and two-room suites; furnished or unfurnished; modern in every particular, and ideally located.
210-214 RIVERWAY Phone Reg. 3038

SELECT
APARTMENTS
In Good Neighborhood
15 Minutes from Tremont St.
Every apartment heated with guaranteed satisfaction. Sunny, airy, modern. Electric refrigeration. Janitor service.
Shawmut Realty Trust
85 FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON
Ken. 0482

BOOK REPAIRING

S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
94 Portland Tel. Haymarket 0243 Boston

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH dressmaker will make dresses and coats to order and do altering. 204 Winthrop Rd., Brookline, Mass., Apt. 21. Tel. Asp. 1287.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 608 Lexington Ave. (53rd St.). New York. Regent 2224.

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 Broadway, New York City. Telephone Worth 2-3080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 118 St. Cathedral 8-3351, New York City.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389. Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only. 9-1 daily, except Saturday.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Young man, private secretary, for gentleman, author; must be accurate typist and stenographer; can also live in my apartment; Christian Scientist preferred. Write 205 West 57th St., Apt. 6-DD, New York City.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

TEACHER for primary grade in small home school on Long Island; one who would be glad to exchange services for room and board. Box J-1, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under managment of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 425 Grant Ave., City Line, 2nd Floor—2-family brick house, 6 rooms, bath. Tel. Laurelton 3444.

JEWELERS

CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1885. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 138 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York. Bryant 6853.

MOVING AND STORAGE

E. F. CALDWELL, Inc.
MOVERS
OF FURNITURE AND PIANOS
We Own and Run Our Own Storage
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIPS TO
New York, Philadelphia and Inland Points
Also, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont
115 CANAL STREET, BOSTON
Tel. HAY market 3907

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE B. STEVES, 184 Harvard St., Boston 34, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3405.

MUSICIANS

DRUMMER—Young man with stage, dance, restaurant experience, desires position with orchestra. NORMAN BOOTHBY, 139 Ash St., Lewiston, Maine.

OFFICES TO LET

TWO OFFICES AND WAITING ROOM
$65 per month.
Studios-Offices $35 to $40
168 Dartmouth Street, Boston

OFFICES WANTED

NEW YORK CITY—Two mornings a week in practitioner's office; 57th Street or above, West Side preferred. Box K-2, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ORGANISTS

EXPERIENCED ORGANIST desires church position, New York or vicinity; references. FRANK H. WARNER, Alger Court, Bronxville, N. Y.

PARCEL DELIVERY

Williams Parcel Delivery
AT YOUR SERVICE
THREE TIMES A DAY
at 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 5 P. M.
553 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON
COPLEY SQUARE KENmore 9298

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins' Institute
73 Capitol St., Waterlown, Mass. Mid. 1006

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR WILL RENT FURNISHED, 11-ROOM HOUSE, GREAT NECK, L. I.; NEAR STATION AND CHURCH, OIL BURNER, 2 BATHS, MAID'S ROOM AND BATH; 2-CAR MOTOR ROOM. BOX C-3, ROOM 1804, 270 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—Attractive, warm rooms, with or without private bath; excellent meals served; ideal for business or elderly persons. Phone Regent 2192.

TWO furnished rooms for gentlemen; excellent meals. STEWART'S INN, 45 Forest St., Wellesley Hills. Phone Wellesley 1847.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $20 weekly.
Transients $2 per day upward.
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium; garage; restaurant; beautiful view New York Harbor; five minutes Wall St.; breakfast, 25c up; lunch, 50c; dinner, $1.

HOTEL PIERREPONT,
Pierrepont and Hicks St., Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, Main 5500.

BOSTON—Homey, light rooms, from $3 up; also to sublet furnished; also other sunny apartments to rent. Call RUTH C. EVEREST, 8 Norway St., Suite 3. Telephone Comm. 0483.

BOSTON, Fenway Business Women's Club, 1126 Boylston St.—Few desirable rooms available, permanent or transient guests; home privileges.

BOSTON, 11 Norway St., Suite 4—Large, comfortable room, well furnished, for business woman. (Mrs. Crankshaw). Kenmore 9854.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—To rent, a large sunny room, four windows, in exclusive house; quiet neighborhood; near train and trolleys; references. Tel. Beacon 4963.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 310 Winthrop Rd., Suite 7—Warm, comfortable rooms; 1 single, 1 twin beds; women only; Christian Scientists preferred. Regent 7283-W.

N. Y. C., 83 (B'way)—Double and single rooms, private shower, etc.; southern exposure; very clean, refined surroundings. Trafalgar 7383.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 137th (Subway)—Comfortable, homelike rooms, next bath, closet, phone, elevator; near church. (62-A)

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man of wide experience desires position as office manager, comptroller, collection manager, accountant or secretary; excellent references. C-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, trained and experienced, refined young woman wishes position. Call Beacon 6400, Apt. 401-B (Brookline, Mass.).

GIRL student in Boston wishes room and board in exchange for services; Christian Scientists preferred. Box S-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Managing or partly working; country preferred; references. T-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MIDDLE-AGED lady of education and refinement desires a position as companion to an elderly person; best references. S-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARROW lady will give French lessons evenings, individual or class. 268 Washburn Rd., Brookline, Mass., Apt. 21, Tel. Asp. 1367.

TO LET—FURNISHED

Hotel Princeton
1277 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
ALLSTON, MASS.
Sunny, pleasant single rooms with or without bath. A few attractive one-, two-, and three-room suites. Excellent dining room. Stadium 9000.
Manager, H. R. Ferguson
(Of the Ferguson Inn, Hyannis)

TYPEWRITERS

CORONA
Standard Four-Row Keyboard
E. A. RAPHAEL CO.
49 Bromfield Street, Boston Liberty 7577
Headquarters Corona Typewriter, Underwood, Remington, Royal Portables.
Carbon Paper Ribbons
STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
3 Months $6.00

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

PERRY
SUPPLY COMPANY
First Ave. and 9th Street North
Phone 7-3107
Paints—Roofing
Building Materials
Sold and Applied

Helpful monthly payments can be arranged.

BROMBERG & Co
South's Jewelers and Silversmiths
218 No. 20th St.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Cable-Burton Piano Co
1816 THIRD AVENUE
Pianos—Victrolas—Radios

UTOPIA CLEANERS DYERS
MAIN OFFICE, Phone 3-4281
1422 10TH AVENUE SOUTH

INSURANCE
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE
SURETY BONDS
ED S. MOORE, Inc.
Established 31 Years
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE
2033½ 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM

RICH'S NEW STORE
FOUR DISTINCT SHOPS
Shoes: Men, Women, Children — RICH'S — *Hose for Men, Women*

When you need LIGHTING FIXTURES for a new home or to replace your old ones, SEE
BRAUN'S LIGHTHOUSE
2023 First Avenue North
Phone 33204
We specialize in Household Repairs and Base Plug Wiring.

Hosiery Repairing
"Careful work and at moderate prices"
CAHEEN'S
THIRD FLOOR

American Laundry
"Care is our wash word"
Phone 3-1228 1630 2nd Ave., So.

BAKE SHOP AND DELICATESSEN
A full line of Monarch Canned Goods.
FIVE POINTS

Automobile Repairing
"Investigate Our Reputation"
Q. R. MURPHY
PHONE 7-4550 1821 AVE. C
IN BIRMINGHAM

Drennen Motor Car Co.
Buick and R. T. D. W. Cars, the General Tire. Duco painting and all-night wrecker service. We would appreciate a visit from you.
AVE. D AT 20TH STREET

DINE AT THE
Britling
"Every meal a pleasant memory"

MADDOX SISTERS
CAKE SHOPPE
Distinctive Personal Service
WEDDING, BIRTHDAY and SPECIAL ARTISTIC CAKES
Res. Phone 4-0680 752-4 South 29th Street

Marinello Beauty Salon
The Only Beauty Shop Operated by
ROSE HAWLEY WOODALL
1921½ THIRD AVENUE
Phone 3231

The Christian Science Monitor
IS FOR SALE IN
ALABAMA
Mobile—A. George Michael, N. W. Cor. Royal and St. Francis Sts.
Montgomery—Alabama Hat Shop, 121 Montgomery St
FLORIDA
Daytona Beach—Princess Issena Hotel News Stand; Mrs. T. O. Steele, 235½ South Beach.
Fort Myers—Broadway News Company.
Hollywood—Jackson's News Agency, 3611 Hollywood Blvd.
Jacksonville—Union News Stand No. 1, Terminal Station.
Miami—World News Company, Flagler St. and N. E. 2nd Ave.; Security News Stand, 119 Northeast First Ave.; Alcazar Hotel News Stand, 500 Biscayne Blvd.
Orlando—Brown News Co., adjoining Beecham Theatre.
Sarasota—Sarasota News Co., Post Office Arcade.
St. Petersburg—World News Stand; Plaza News Store, 108 Central Ave.; Mack's Milk Depot, 210 Central Ave.
West Palm Beach—Home City News Company, Each end Fredin Bdg.; J. E. Beer's News Stand, 3 Post Office Arcade.
GEORGIA
Atlanta—Piedmont Hotel; World News Co., 9½ Marietta St.
Augusta—Bon Air Hotel News Stand; Steve's Place, 1140 Broad St.
Kingsville—Jack Gardner, Newsdealer, Oglethorpe Hotel.
Macon—Hotel Dempsey News Stand; Hotel Lanier News Stand.
Savannah—Chas Lamas, 41 Bull St.
NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville—D. H. Pyles, 12 Patton Ave.; O. A. Robertson's News Stand, Langren Hotel.
Charlotte—Charlotte Hotel News Stand.
Kenly—Main Street Confec. The Sweet Shop.
Raleigh—Carter Taylor, Hotel News Stand.
Wilmington—Service News Stand, 305 Front St.
SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston—Slow's Store, 119 King St.; Dunes Bros., 2 Broad St.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

We Also Sell Coal and Coke

Vanity Fair
Silk Lingerie
CAHEEN'S

GOODYEAR
SHOE HOSPITAL
South's Most Beautiful Shop
Phone 4-9330 418 W. 20th Street
Opposite Tutwiler Hotel
Work Called For and Delivered

MOBILE
Fowler's
the SPOTLESS CLEANERS
Cleaned and Pressed for $1.00! Any Dress, Ladies' Coat or Coat Suit. Mail orders solicited. 206 CONTI STREET.

JULIUS GOLDSTEIN & SON, INC
JEWELERS
•SILVERSMITHS
•SINCE 1879

Merchants Printing Co.
Equipped to Print Anything
12 N. JOACHIM STREET

MONTGOMERY
NETTLE'S GROCERY CO.
OPERATORS
PIGGLY WIGGLY
HOME OWNED HOME OPERATED

Montgomery French
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
CURB SERVICE
SAVE ON CASH AND CARRY
119 SOUTH COURT PHONE CEDAR 107

COAL
HIGRADE COALS and COKE
Phone C 39 GAY COAL CO.
O. C. HOGAN and L. C. YOUNG, Jr.

Finest Quality Shoes
for Men, Women and Children
PEACOCK BOOTERY
at ALEX RICE
COURT SQUARE

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

The
Montgomery-Roberts Co.
(Bradenton's Shopping Center)
Fashion's Newest Styles
in Peacock Shoes

DAYTONA BEACH

Curtis Dry Goods Co.
206 S. BEACH STREET
"Shop with us while in Daytona Beach"
Blue Moon Hosiery, Carter's Underwear, Bradley's Bathing Suits and Sweaters, Bon Ton Corsets and McCall's Printed Patterns. A most complete and extensive line of Silks, Piece Goods, Draperies and Bed Linens.

The JENNY LIND SHOP
Knitted Sport Suits
Bags and Scarfs for all occasions.
Florentine Tooled Leather
English Motor Robes.
Italian Decorative Linen.
MISS WIEDMAN

The PRINCE GEORGE COFFEE SHOP
in the Prince George Hotel
NOW OPEN
under the management of
Mr. and Mrs. F. Blount Pope
formerly of the Helen Marie Coffee Shoppe
"FOOD AT ITS BEST"

TRAGER'S
Walk-Over
Shoes for Men and Women
126 SO. BEACH STREET

The Store with a
MILLION ITEMS
Dunn Bros. Hardware Co.
Want Your Hardware Trade

PITTSBURGH Paint Products
SNOW'S GLASS and MIRROR WORKS
409 VOLUSIA AVENUE

MIX BEAUTY SHOPPE
Care of Face and Scalp
Phone 2143 Mix Building
148½ SO. BEACH STREET

FREEMAN ART SHOP
GREETING CARDS
BRIDGE ACCESSORIES
PICTURE FRAMING
222 SO. BEACH STREET

WALLACE'S
Art, Gift and Jewelry Store
136 IVY LANE—The Big Store in the Little Street, opposite Casino Burgoyne
A complete line of gifts

GENEVIEVE ABBOTT
for Unusual Candies
Crystallized Florida Fruits
Chocolates Caramels
Salted Nuts Celestials
Butter Crunch
136 MAGNOLIA AVENUE Phone 1720

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH (Continued)

YOWELL-DREW CO.
"Quality Did It"
Daytona Beach, Orlando

L. H. ROWE & CO.
Diamonds—Fine Jewelry
Cut Glass—Sterling Silver
Most Complete Workshop on the Coast
Reference: ANYBODY
PRINCESS ISSENA SHOP NOW OPEN

Miss Emily's
Exclusive Beauty Shoppe
146 Magnolia Ave., Daytona Beach, Fla.
Telephone 1228

Dollar Dry Cleaning Co.
All Garments Guaranteed
147 MAGNOLIA AVENUE
Williams Hotel Building
Branches—DeLand, Sanford, Orlando

FORT MYERS

Kickernick
and
GORDON HOSE
Dry Goods, Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear, Gifts, Needlework.
M. Flossie Hill Company

DELCO GAS DELCO LIGHT
KELVINATOR
EXIDE BATTERIES RADIO
ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION
W. M. HARLEY CO.
Phone 730 BROADWAY & MAIN

Robb & Stucky Co.
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
Awnings—Radios
2116-18 HENDRY STREET

SALES RENTALS
Reliable Service in Real Estate
K. L. Jeffcott Realty Co.
Attractive homes for the season.
CITRUS GROVES FARM LANDS

Woolsey Shoe Store
Biggest and Best
Men's—Women's—Children's
FORT MYERS, FLORIDA

THAT GOOD GULF GASOLINE
Supreme Motor
and
Gulf Pride Oils
EXPERT GREASING SERVICE
STATIONS: First and Monroe
First and Fowler

The New
QUALITY MARKET
Fancy Groceries, Vegetables
Fruits and Fresh Meats
2104 Hendry St. 1028 Second St.

GONDOLA INN
Sea Food—Steaks—Spaghetti
Chicken—Chops
FIRST STREET TEL. 924

DIAMONDS and JEWELRY
of merit
Dependable Watch Repairing
Fort Myers Jewelry Co.
1012 FIRST STREET

HOLLYWOOD

The COLLEGE GRILL
A Tea Room of Charm with Excellent Food—Reasonably Priced
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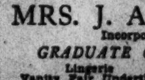

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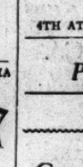

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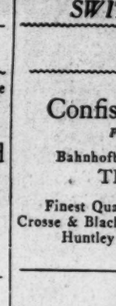

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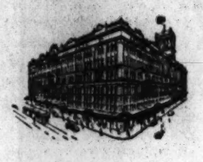
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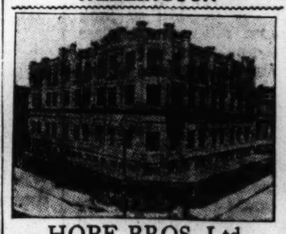
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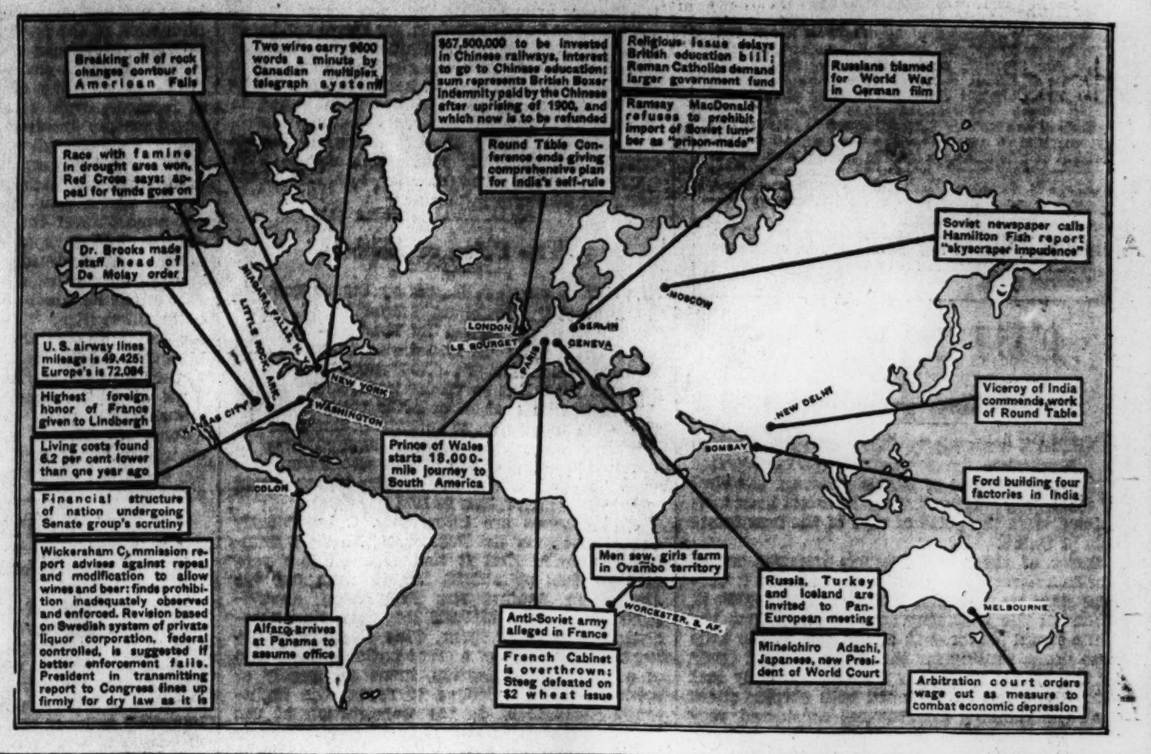
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$57,600,000 to be invested in Chinese railways, interest to go to Chinese education; sum represents British Boxer indemnity paid by the Chinese after uprising of 1900, and which now is to be refunded
Religious issue delays British education bill; Roman Catholics demand larger government fund
Russians blamed for World War in German film
Race with famine in drought area won, Red Cross says; appeal for funds goes on
Round Table Conference ends giving comprehensive plan for India's self-rule
Ramsay MacDonald refuses to prohibit import of Soviet lumber as "prison-made"
Soviet newspaper calls Hamilton Fish report "skyscraper impudence"
Dr. Brooks made staff head of De Molay order
U. S. airway lines mileage is 49,425; Europe's is 72,084
Highest foreign honor of France given to Lindbergh
Living costs found 6.2 per cent lower than one year ago
Financial structure of nation undergoing Senate group's scrutiny
Wickersham Commission report advises against repeal and modification to allow wines and beer; finds prohibition inadequately observed and enforced. Revision based on Swedish system of private liquor corporation, federal controlled, is suggested if better enforcement fails. President in transmitting report to Congress lines up firmly for dry law as it is
Alfaro arrives at Panama to assume office
Prince of Wales starts 18,000-mile journey to South America
Men sew, girls farm in Ovambo territory
Anti-Soviet army alleged in France
French Cabinet is overthrown; Steeg defeated on $2 wheat issue
Russia, Turkey and Iceland are invited to Pan-European meeting
Mineichiro Adachi, Japanese, new President of World Court
Arbitration court orders wage cut as measure to combat economic depression
Viceroy of India commends work of Round Table
Ford building four factories in India
MOSCOW
BERLIN
GENEVA
LONDON
LE BOURGET
PARIS
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
KANSAS CITY
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
COLON
BOMBAY
NEW DELHI
MELBOURNE
WORCESTER, S. AF.

All Nature

Halibut

THIS largest of flatfish belongs to the flounder family; and, in accord with the old saying, "flat as a flounder," the halibut runs true to type. The name "haHbut" was originally applied to this fish because it was the custom in early times to partake of its white flesh on holidays ("hali" for "holy," and "but" for "butte," old name for flounder).

This important food fish prefers cold waters and is found in varying quantities in all northern seas. Because of its value as a food fish it has been marketed so extensively that its numbers are decreasing rapidly. Years ago it was plentiful along the coast of Maine, but it has gradually moved farther seaward until now fishermen have to seek it far from shore in gullies of the sea bottom, to a depth of 2000 feet.

The female is much larger than the male, sometimes weighing several hundred pounds. Specimens five feet long and weighing 50 pounds or more are frequently caught.

This fish is elliptical in form and somewhat thin, or compressed. The upper fin reaches almost to the tail, which is slightly notched, but not forked. A similar fin in waving outline extends beneath the body. The mouth is large, and the eyes extremely so.

The halibut, in common with other flounders, is peculiarly marked, as one side is light in color, while the other is quite brilliant in contrast. Another feature peculiar in flatfish is what is spoken of as migration of the eye. Younglings have an eye on either side of the head, but when a few months old, the eye on their light side begins to move over to the upper or colored side, until in a short time both eyes are located on the same side of the head. This movement of the eye is nature's way of making an organ useful, as these fish spend most of their time flat, skimming along the sandy bottom, feeding upon various mollusks. It is not unusual for them to burrow in the sand until they are nearly covered.

A Word a Day

Elocution

This word is applied to the art of reading or speaking in public, involving graces of intonation, pronunciation, gestures, etc. It comes to us from the Latin *e*, "out," and *loqui*, "to speak."

Incidentally, neither "eloquence" nor "oratory" is an exact synonym. The former suggests complete and impassioned coördination of thought and utterance; the latter has application to the internal form, and indicates elaborate rhetoric in public speech. "Elocution" hints particularly of the external graces of delivery.

El-o-cu'-tion is accented on the third syllable; sound *e* as in end, *o* as in obey, *c* as *k*, *u* as in use, last syllable as *shun*, with *u* as in circus.

"The child enjoyed her lessons in elocution."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

THE vision of the ideal guards monotony of work from becoming monotony of life.—WESTCOTT.

The Mail Bag

Seattle, Washington

Dear Editor:

Contributing a letter to the Mail Bag is something new to me. In other words this is my first Mail Bag letter. In the several years that I have read the interesting literature contained in the Monitor I seem to have overlooked the Mail Bag, until this summer. At that time I discovered what I now enjoy so much. Through it, I have acquired a very interesting friend in England.

I would be delighted to hear from other girls, especially from France, Germany, Spain, or Italy. You may be sure I will promptly answer all letters.

I am interested in dramatics, art, and hockey, and I would be interested in anything that my correspondents would like to write to me about. I should like very much to know all about the countries in which they live and about their schools. I am 16 years old and attend high school.

I close now, with best wishes to all the Mail Bag family. Betty B.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has helped me in many ways. For instance, once, when I had to prepare a current event, Mother and I immediately turned to this most wonderful paper, and found an interesting story about a boardwalk being built in Atlantic City. I received an "A" for it and I had to give the report to my teacher who said it was very good, and she now takes the Monitor.

I should like correspondents from all over the world though I can only speak English. My age is 14 and I shall be a freshman in senior high in February. I must say good-by, for no doubt, there are other Mail Bag letters to read.

Love to you, the Mail Baggers, and the Monitor animals. Mary Lou O.

New Britain, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I want to express my thanks for all the lovely correspondents I have gained through the Monitor. I am a Girl Scout and also a Girl Reserve. My favorite sports are swimming and skating. My hobby is stamp collecting, and I have taken violin lessons for four years.

I should like to write to girls anywhere about my age (13), and could tell them all about my travels because I have traveled from coast to coast. I lived in Denver, Colorado, for five year.

With love to all the Mail Baggers, and hoping to hear from one soon,
Rita W.

Middletown, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Although I have written to the Mail Bag once before, I am writing again as my letter was not published I do hope it will be published this time as I wish to make many correspondents. I am interested in music, sports, and many things a correspondent should like to write about. I have gained one faithful correspondent already through the Mail Bag.

I have been brought up in Christian Science and I enjoy the Monitor very much. The first thing I look at when I open it is the Mail Bag.

Being a Girl Scout, I should like to hear from other Scouts all over the world. I am 14 years old and a student at Roosevelt Junior High School. I should like especially to hear from California, Florida, or England. But if any other girls wish to answer my letter, I hope they will do so, as I should enjoy receiving letters from any part of the world.
Martha M.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

For quite a few years I have enjoyed the Monitor, and particularly the Children's and Young Folks' pages, and Snubs. I have been intending to write a letter for a long time to some one abroad, but have only now done so, and surely hope I will receive an answer.

I am 13 years old and in 8A in junior high. We have moved to Cleveland from Detroit and like Cleveland so much. It is a beautiful city, but Detroit is also. I could tell anyone who writes to me a good deal about both cities.

Mother has explained to me that this interchange of letters between children all over the world is helping to make world-wide peace and I am truly grateful.

I attend the Sunday School of Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, in Cleveland and also have two younger sisters who go, and a baby brother who will go when he is older.

Best wishes to all the Mail Baggers,
Virginia M. S.

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Editor:

May I become a Mail Bagger too and receive some of those interesting letters? Several of my friends in Sunday School and high school are writing to correspondents obtained through the Monitor.

It would be fun to hear from friends who like any form of art or craft. Marionettes are thrilling to construct and manipulate. Clay modeling and stage craft give splendid opportunities to make things. Perhaps there is some one that will tell me about their drawing or paintings or maybe some one that composes poetry?

But it doesn't matter what the subject is. I shall be glad to send a prompt reply to anyone kind enough to write. Love to all Mail Baggers, from
Betty M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Florence S. (13), Babylon, N. Y.
Harriet O. (14), Dallas, Texas.
June E. (15), Dallas, Texas.
Cecil J., Mount Berry, Ga.

Boys

Robert M. (11), Detroit, Mich.
William S. (13), East Longmeadow, Mass.—Interested in stamps.

Children's Books Puzzle

The names of three books, popular with young people, have been mixed up. Can you straighten them out?

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Balloons Puzzle:

Planets, Planet, Plane, Plan, Pan, An, A.

"I Record Only the Sunny Hours"

Civic Helpfulness

Cœur d'Alene, Ida.

CIVIC enterprise in Cœur d'Alene is responsible not only for the happy thought of bringing to realization a cherished ambition, but is also bringing relief to the jobless.

When the old city dock burned last year, the city desired to replace it with a sightly structure as the first unit in the beautification of the city's frontage on mountain-framed Lake Cœur d'Alene.

The new dock is being built by married men in need of work. Three-day shifts are maintained, thereby giving work to twice the ordinary number of men.

The city has contributed wood from the old pier to keep the needy warm.

In Lighter Vein

Must Have

Brown: "I'm afraid Williams has forgotten about that $25 he owes me."
Jones: "Why do you think that?"
Brown: "He always seems so glad to see me."—*Answers.*

Supply Clubs

A motorist stopped at a suburban tea house, where he was supplied with some very hard and ancient cakes. He glanced at the menu and then sent for the manageress.

"I see from your bill of fare," he said, mildly, "that your cakes are all home made and that you supply clubs."

"That is so," said the manageress.

"Well," said the customer, "just lend me one of your clubs, will you?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Like a Lamb!

The Girl: "So you've seen Daddy, darling? Did he behave like a lamb?"

Suitor (grimly): "Absolutely! Every time I spoke he said 'Bah!'"—*Humorist.*

The Record!

Come-to-Grief Airman: "I was trying to make a record."

Farmer: "Well, you've made it. You be the first man in these parts who climbed down a tree without having to climb up it first."—*Passing Show.*

Pronunciation of Proper Names *in the News*

Señor Bas (bahs), governor of the Bank of Spain, is at work with officials of the World Bank on plans for stabilization of the peseta.

Chihuahua (che-wah'-wah), the northeasternmost state of Mexico, is planning important improvements in its highway system.

Dr. Ricardo Alfaro (re-cahr'-do ahl-fahr'-ro), was until recently Minister to the United States from Panama, and is now President-Designate.

Queen Ioana (yo-an'-ah) of Bulgaria, formerly Princess Giovanna of Italy, recently presided over her first grand reception with King Boris.

Signor Panaggi (pah-nah'-je) is exhibiting at the National Art Club show his "Motor Racers," a strikingly arresting feature.

Minelchiro Adachi (me-nay-ich'-i-ro ah-dah'-chi), formerly Japanese Ambassador to France, has been elected President of the World Court.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1931 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

China's Needs—and the West's

CHINA'S economic relations with the Western Hemisphere have hitherto been approached from the point of view of relieving the West of temporary surpluses. They have not been considered from the point of view of the best interests of China.

Silver, of which 70 per cent is produced on the North American continent, is held to be a Chinese need by producers who are glutted with it, when all the testimony goes to show that the white metal is stored in abundance at the Chinese ports, waiting for the resumption of trade in the interior to reflow up-country. Only last year China felt so burdened with surplus silver that the Nanking Government considered very seriously the advisability of placing a duty on further importations. Even more, undue concentration on their own needs has blinded the producers to the absurdity of expecting China to receive at its present phenomenally low price a silver loan in bullion, in order to boost the value, and then to repay the loan in bullion at the expected higher prices some years hence.

Canada has been active in the talk of a loan to China. It expects its share of the transaction to consist of getting rid of its carry-over of wheat. It is true that of late years the disturbances in China have greatly increased its demand for wheat and wheat flour. Yet this is quite an abnormal situation, subject to correction when agricultural lands, now bandit-ridden, again come under the plow. Viewed from China, the proposal would serve chiefly to relieve a temporary situation in Canada. A wheat loan would be almost as dubious a benefit to China as a silver bullion loan, for the importation of wheat on credit would feed a small portion of the present generation at the expense of saddling future generations with debt.

The same objection applies to other loans in the form of goods for immediate consumption, and for this reason would undoubtedly be opposed by the best element in China.

When the Chinese again enter the loan market, it is to be hoped that they will require loans of a type which earns its own service; in a word, productive loans. Such loans would be used to buy the equipment necessary to develop China's resources. Thus they would confer permanent benefit upon the country and not temporary benefit upon some of its inhabitants. That China will look for such loans is indicated by the adjustments which have recently been made in its tariff schedules. Foods and other goods entering into immediate consumption are taxed at higher rates, while the tariff on agricultural and industrial machinery—which gives rise to production—is lowered.

Productive loans would also be best from the long-term point of view of the Western world. The West cannot afford the luxury of allowing China to remain in a state of arrested buying power. By adding to China's wealth through the development of her resources a steady increase in her purchases from abroad would be promoted. And this is the means to boost the price of silver, for increased activity in China would call for more silver to take care of it, since China is the only country left which buys its foreign as well as its domestic goods in silver.

A Thin "Thank You"

"OIT'S Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' 'Tommy, go away'; but it's 'Thank you, Mister Atkins,' when the band begins to play," wrote Kipling of the British regular soldier, and there is something similar in the way the United States treats its military and naval defenders, whether enlisted men or officers. The band has ceased to play, the war drums no longer roll, and it is a very thin "thank you" that comes to the retired officers and men of the regular army and navy in their monthly retirement pay check.

Though Congress some time ago voted to retire soldiers and sailors on 75 per cent pay, this has been interpreted not to include all of the "allowances" which make up a considerable part of an active service man's compensation; consequently, few receive more than half what they were receiving when retired. And that was small enough.

Some men on the retired list are expected to live on as little as $35.44 a month—must pay for their rooms, board and clothing with hardly more than most counties allow for feeding and clothing the prisoners in their jails—and more than 65 per cent of the retired service men receive less than $95 a month and are denied pensions no matter how seriously they may be disabled, according to the Retired Men's News.

Among retired officers the average monthly pay of a colonel in the army or a captain in the navy was found by a recent survey to be $358.51, of an army captain or naval lieutenant $193, and of a second lieutenant or ensign $123.50. This survey found that fully half of these men were unable to keep up with their expenses, and that of the other half less than 12 per cent could save anything.

Since these officers and men are all retired either for wounds, disability or age, their opportunities for reëmployment are small and their needs for special care large. Civil service employees receive higher retirement allowances, besides pensions if eligible for them, and it is asserted that in several respects the Government is more liberal to men who served as little as ninety days in training camps during the World War than to veterans of thirty years or more in the regular army.

The range of pay either in the active service or on the retired list of the United States Army or Navy has remained practically unchanged since 1908, while that in various branches of the civil service and foreign service has been increased by from 75 to 200 per cent. This situation affects seriously the ability of the nation to attract capable and energetic young men into its still necessary military and naval services. It is something for Congress to consider.

The Price of Repeal

FROM a circular, issued by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, January 14, and signed by Henry H. Curran, it is learned that: "In 1930 the association raised $675,000, which is over $190,000 more than in any previous year. But so vitally important was the 1930 campaign that in order to carry it to the successful conclusion so splendidly attained, the executive committee ordered expenditures of about $120,000 in excess of the association's income." The purpose of the circular was to obtain increased contributions in 1931.

These figures are interesting. Only recently official reports of the Democratic National Committee showed that it had received last year $619,000, less by almost $60,000 than did the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and almost $200,000 less than that association apparently spent. This comparison between the finances of a great national party and of a private organization, made up largely of millionaires, and pledged to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is somewhat suggestive.

The Republican Party during 1930, according to its formal accounting filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives, collected $700,891. The two political parties are charged with the duty of electing senators and representatives throughout the United States. Between them they represent easily 90 per cent of the voters of the United States. Upon the outcome of their efforts hinges the policy of the Government on all great financial, industrial and political problems. Yet neither spent as much in its political activities as the organization which declares its sole purpose to be the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. It refuses to offer any plan for the control of the liquor traffic after repeal, though its leaders set up the usual cry about being opposed to the return of the saloon. But the fact is that in its increasingly vigorous and costly campaign this organization has cast aside all pretense of any desire for future regulation of the liquor traffic, but declares its one purpose to be the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. Such repeal, without coincident legislation for the protection of society against the liquor power would restore the intolerable conditions done away with in 1917.

In April of 1930, at a hearing before the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the United States Senate, Mr. Curran testified that at that time 60 per cent of the moneys thus far received by his association had been contributed by seven men. It would be interesting to know whether this ratio has been maintained, and whether today, as then, it was the four or five wet states of the East to which the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment looked for its support. The Democrats, who are latterly showing much restiveness over the financing of their party by a comparatively few wealthy New Yorkers, might also be interested to learn the extent to which the same group is financing the assault upon the Constitution.

"Let's Build a House!"

ONE of the signs that the wheels of economic progress have turned the corner and are rolling along a road of renewed confidence is the activity shown these days by many a city dweller in choosing a lot on which he proposes to build a house in the spring.

The interest of the prospective home owner, for months held in leash, is again asserting its rights, according to the testimony of real estate brokers called upon to discover desirable "buys" for their clients.

Listen to a typical conversation between husband and wife some evening, and observe how it has abandoned references to forced economies, falling stocks, and bad prospects.

Husband remarks he saw a beautiful piece of wooded property that afternoon as he was driving down Green Bay Road. Wife asks if the lot has northern exposure, if it is far from transportation, and if the houses across the street are modern and good-looking. Husband doesn't know, but will find out the next day and also the cost of the lot from a friend in a real estate office.

The upshot is that husband and wife, accompanied by an enthusiastic but somewhat startled broker, spend hours examining lots, studying blueprints and talking of prices per front foot. Then comes purchase of the world's most picturesque lot, the employment of an architect, a search for ideas, the drawing of plans. Will the winter never end, so that excavation may begin?

This incident is being duplicated in many sections of the United States, an indication that the home-building instincts of men and women cannot be crowded out for long by an upset in business prospects.

The Anonymity of Architects

SO FAR as memory serves, architects have been conspicuously anonymous since the beginning of time. The public has intended no slight, yet over and over again have architects received no recognition beyond that shared with bricklayers, plasterers, electricians and decorators. No one has cared; no one has so much as noticed the omission.

Now suddenly people are stirred about it, understanding that the man of first importance where a great building is concerned, the man on whose mental horizon has risen wondrously a vision of the completed whole, the man whose skill and ingenuity have surmounted obstacles undreamed of by the uninitiated, has been grossly neglected.

One day recently, Mason Ham, who conducts a column of personalities in the Boston Herald, remarked in print that he had seen for the first time, carved in stone just inside the main entrance of the Boston Art Museum, the inscription, "Guy Lowell, Architect, 1909." Upon the heels of that comment has followed a general discussion of the anonymity of architects.

Other columnists took it up. Someone discovered a pertinent passage from a novel by Arnold Bennett; someone else, searching the recesses of memory, could recall only two novels which at all feature architects. It would seem that one knows right enough who wrote a book or made a statue or painted a picture, who designed a gown or a motorcar, perhaps even who quarried the marble which went into the Lincoln Memorial; but almost never the name of the author of the church or skyscraper or private mansion which one accepts gratefully as a contribution to his store of human beauty.

It might be worth while to invent a new sort of questionnaire: "Who designed what?" Who, for example, was the architect of the British Museum? Of the Escorial? Of the Boston State House? Even of the Empire State Building in New York City, still unfinished? It would be more amusing, far more drastic, than the game of Twenty Questions; and a pitiful few would emerge from the bout with any sense of flattering triumph. For one simply does not know about architects.

Pavlowa

THE tsarist régime certainly did the world one great favor. It gave it Pavlowa, the greatest danseuse of our time. At least, critics and reviewers all over the civilized globe settled this to their technical satisfaction, and to millions of people there never was a doubt as to their verdict. To have seen Anna Pavlowa in "The Swan" was to have participated in an event the haunting memory of which proves that "a thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

Trained in the exacting atmosphere of the Imperial Ballet School, the unique institution maintained at lavish expenditure by a succession of tsars, the inimitable artist never allowed mere technique to mechanize her art. Having mastered everything the Italian ballet masters could teach her, she cast aside the rigidity of their school and allowed the fullest expression to her own concept of the dance. And her marvelous sensitiveness to rhythm and a passion for the truly beautiful gave to everything she did the insouciant abandon of a child touched with the glowing flame of genius.

But they who had the privilege of knowing Anna Pavlowa will remember her as a woman of unique charm of character as well as a supreme artist. There was nothing of the haughty prima donna about her. Those who worked with her loved her, exacting though she ever was regarding every detail. Hers was the simplicity of the great and she took the utmost care to encourage and bring out the best in the humblest members of her company. It is pleasant to record that these qualities were rewarded by deep and lasting loyalties on the part of those surrounding her.

First Down for the Players

"WHAT is wrong with college football in the United States?" has been so fully discussed by those who handle the sport, it is appropriate and interesting to get some authentic opinions from the undergraduates who play the game, especially in view of the fact that in many of the attacks made on football by such as would curb it, one of the chief cries has been, "Give the game back to the boys."

With a view to finding out just how the present handling of the game stands with the "boys," the Dartmouth—the undergraduate daily at that college—sent out a questionnaire to members of the Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, New York, Cornell, Colgate and Williams teams. The results may well be regarded as representing a cross-section of American collegiate opinion on the subject.

That the game, as conducted and played at present, is generally satisfactory to the players appears to be the verdict of the questionnaire. The questions of the professional coach having too much to do with the actual playing of the game, the scheduling of so-called "set-up" games early in the season, and the playing of long schedules, all received some adverse criticism from the 114 players who answered the seven questions; but in the answers to only one of the questions were there as many as thirty of the "questionees" against prevailing conditions, that question being the one referring to "set-up" games.

With no fewer than 95 of the 114 answers stating that the answerer actually enjoyed football as played last fall, it would seem that if the game were given "back to the boys," they would make little change in the playing of it.

Certainly the remedies for such accompaniments as the subsidizing of players, high-power publicity, differences in scholastic standards, the insistence upon winning, and other evils of overemphasis are up to the graduates and faculties, not to the boys who play.

Editorial Notes

The current depression is bringing to light the cropping out of false economy and the need of financial education, as witness the instance told of a $25,000-a-year man who has his hair cut every two weeks instead of weekly and has told his wife to cut down on the meat bill. A worthy purpose may actuate such self-denial, but the suspicion lingers that it is misdirected. Economists are swinging more and more to an emphasis on spending. You cannot be deprived of that which you have paid for and used.

"Our best defense against the red shirt of the Communist and the black shirt of the Fascist is the blue shirt of the American workingman." Such is the opinion of John E. Nelson of Maine, a member of the congressional committee investigating communistic activities in the United States. And, of course, Mr. Nelson meant that the blue shirt would be bending over a good job.

It's hard to keep track of these French cabinets. First the members sign up; then they resign, and like as not almost at once they re-sign.

A little elbow grease often helps to lubricate the wheels of industry.

What Place Has Mrs. Average-Woman in World Affairs?

I AM an average woman living in an average town in the middle West. For ten years I have had the privilege of voting and taking my place as a citizen, with power and influence equal to that of my husband. For three years I have coöperated with two dozen women in an earnest effort to study international relations. We, perhaps, were kidding ourselves—to use a thoroughly American term—into believing that our little efforts would have a profound bearing on world peace.

We followed with keen interest and almost a personal pride the progress of the Kellogg-Briand peace pact, the discussions of MacDonald and Hoover, the London Disarmament Conference; even going so far as to send a telegram to President Hoover assuring him that our group was standing behind him in his international attitude and urging every possible effort toward disarmament. Our little band felt that we were crusaders in the cause of peace. We were confident that we should live to see the day when war should be no more. "There must never be another war!" we had read. And we joined our voices to this cry, firmly believing that to desire it was to accomplish it.

* * *

Now on this winter day I sit down in my sunny window to get my breath before I start on the morning round of beds, dishes, and dusting. My husband has gone to the office, my daughters to high school. A blessed calm has settled over the morning turmoil. Idly I pick up a little book which has come my way. I turn the pages. My eye catches the title, "Obstacles to International Reduction of Armament." The author is a leading educator whose word would carry weight in any gathering.

I read the article and am convinced that pease is still a dream—a distant one. For I learn that the Pact of Paris, the League of Nations, the World Court and other international understandings touch only the fringe of the difficulties between nations. That underneath, surging and boiling like a quiescent volcano, are national prejudices, fears, tariff walls, economic rivalry and what-not that are ready to burst forth at a moment's notice. That nations, like small boys who have recently been fighting, are ever ready to try it again, thinking that the second combat will bring victory instead of a black eye.

Nor is the article just mentioned the only disquieting international news. My favorite newspaper plays up a leading article in its Sunday edition: The Eleventh Assembly of the League Faces an Uneasy World. And below is presented a map heavily splotched with black, showing "sore" spots throughout the world. China—red with revolution; Russia—seething with Bolshevism; Egypt and India—seeking to break with England; South America—overthrowing established governments; Italy—with her Mussolini; Germany—with her Fascist increase and her threats to the Young plan and the Versailles Treaty.

These are a few of the more outstanding spheres of unrest. Every small country has its own problem, while the United States faces depression and heavy unemployment.

* * *

After three years of rather smug satisfaction in our study of world affairs, I am wondering what it is all about. Where does the average woman get in her effort to fathom the mysteries of political intrigue, international trade, world markets, dissatisfied minorities, and so on? Can we hope to exercise an influence for peace, when diplomats, kings, presidents and premiers have made a mess of things?

Is there another side to the dark picture of international unrest? Is there any light to hearten the lovers of peace among the dark clouds of threatening disaster? Bringing my common sense to bear upon my reading and observation—for it is only by common sense and calm judgment that any grave problem can hope to be solved—I find a few encouraging situations.

First, it comes to me that, although war has threatened time and again in Europe since the World War, there has not been a conflict of any consequence. Some way or other the difficulty has been averted. The League of Nations, even though its enemies declare it lacks teeth, does have a moral influence. It is a machine that makes for peace. It represents a place where the world can talk it over. And that often means that, when a heated nation, like an individual, has time to cool off, the desire for a fight has more or less abated.

The prestige of the League is increasing. Where during its early years its delegates were often obscure and unknown, nations today send their premiers and leading statesmen that the country's finest intellects may help toward solving the great problems that are presenting themselves.

* * *

Then, although pacts may have no actual ability to prevent war, there is a moral obligation after signing that a nation will hesitate to cancel. When almost all the leading nations of the world sign a compact to outlaw war, it is at least a heartening gesture that cannot fail to have some effect. For the first time in history war has become a criminal. Definitely branded as evil, it is much easier to array the thoughts and hearts of all honorable citizens against it. To quote Frank B. Kellogg, "The most certain insurance against war is the training of the thoughts of men in the way of peace."

In my morning paper I noticed a picture of two men with clasped hands. Beneath were the words, "Once enemies, now pals." It was a picture of an American and a German soldier who fought in the trenches. Today they are working together in a western state in the Boy Scout movement. The picture is symbolic. It emphasizes what we have known all along. Our differences are only superficial. Deep inside, human beings are very much alike. If we can learn to overlook our differences and accent our common interests, we shall go far toward creating universal coöperation and understanding.

A few months ago we were thrilled by the news that the London Disarmament Agreement signed by the Japanese Emperor was speeding across the United States on its way to London, escorted by two United States Army planes. The London Naval Conference did not attain the goal its sponsors had hoped for. But neither was it a complete failure. Three leading nations came to an agreement to reduce materially their national shipbuilding expenditures. This much is certainly a forward step. The world is not yet perfect. We dare not expect too much. But who could fail to be encouraged by the words of Dr. James T. Shotwell, the eminent historian, when he says, "Knowing history as I do, I know that no forward movement since the human race began ever went so far in so short a time as the cause of peace has gone in the last ten years."

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Does it pay Mrs. Average-Woman, then, to study international affairs? I think so. As I wash my morning dishes my mind is stretched to far horizons. I am speeding with the Kellogg peace pact as it visits the desks of kings and presidents. I sit in on the disarmament discussions with the leading statesmen of the world. I am no longer bounded by my back yard, my family or my neighborhood. I have become a citizen of the world. I have developed a world consciousness which soon grows into a world conscience.

Too long we have cried unthinkingly: "My country—may she ever be right. But right or wrong, my country." We are beginning to believe that it is our business to see to it that she is always right. We are learning that there is an obligation to humanity which transcends petty patriotism.

International study reveals to me the common ideals and impulses among all peoples. Understanding and sympathy break down barriers. Each nation has something valuable to contribute to civilization. My tolerance for other races is increased, my admiration is heightened.

Throughout America—nay rather, in every civilized nation of the globe—earnest groups of men and women are studying world affairs. Not only here in my little club in the mid-western town in which I live, but in countless cities, towns and hamlets throughout the world, millions of average citizens are hoping and working for peace. Who shall say that their efforts are in vain?

I am reminded that, before any progress is made, the forward step it involved had long existed as a dream with one man or woman. This dream was passed on to kindred folks until it took shape as an ideal toward which whole groups were yearning. Eventually public opinion became so overwhelming that the dream crystallized in reality. The ideal thus left the realm of the impractical and visionary. It had been captured and brought to earth and made to serve in a realistic world.

As an average woman, then, it is my privilege to inform myself. I have a share in helping to mold public opinion, which is the most potent force in the world. "Information—inspiration—realization": by no other process can world peace leave the realm of the visionary and move on into the realm of reality.

E. S. R.

Notes From Madrid

MADRID

FEMININITY is still the outstanding quality of the Madrid woman. So everybody is astonished when a girl does anything unconventional. Such a feat as the dropping of loyalist leaflets by Señora Pilar de Ansaldo on the squares and streets of Madrid after Commander Franco escaped, created as big a sensation as the doings of the rebels. Now Señorita Eusebia Pedro is the feature of the illustrated papers, which dwell on the strange fact that a Spanish girl should actually take up chiseling. She is the only woman sculptor in the peninsula who works in marble as a profession. Despite her seventeen summers, she is as capable as any man in her father's workshop. There are now women architects, lawyers and even industrial engineers in Spain, but for a girl to aspire to anything more masculine than driving a car is still looked upon as "queer."

What Next? A Woman Sculptor!

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The domestic servant class is at last showing a lively determination to insist upon some of its rights by means of a trade union. What the Madrid housewife will do when cooks and maids demand regular hours and even proper notice of dismissal, none can foretell. A working day of from sixteen to eighteen hours hardly suffices under present conditions for the maids to do all that is expected of them before retiring to bed. For this the abnormally late dinner habit in Madrid is largely to blame. After business is over, the men spend two hours or so in cafés or clubs. This brings the master of the house, no less than the members of the rising generation, to the dinner table round about 9:30, all being well. After the meal, there is a further round of cafés, clubs or the theater, which begins at 10:30. The busy homeward hour is 1:30 a. m., by which time the maid who draws the latch is nodding in front of the kitchen fire. There is no question of making up for lost sleep the next day. Offices and shops reopen at 9:30. So the long-suffering domestics have but one remedy, and that is to find employment in factories, as typists, telephone girls and shop assistants. Hence the present generation of servants is composed chiefly of peasant girls, unkempt and illiterate. It is probable, however, that the Madrid housewife will be able to carry on for many a month or years before she feels the pressure of the new domestic trades unions in process of formation.

Servants Form a Trade Union

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In common with most capitals, Madrid can boast of a handful of enthusiasts devoted to the feeding of pigeons to the delight of an admiring crowd of youngsters. These people take open pride in their hobby, in which they differ from an elderly man who does his charitable work in the animal world in the early hours of the morning. At 3 a. m. he may be seen regularly distributing a quantity of food and two gallons of milk among a large and assorted company of cats. These collect ready for the feast as early as midnight. The Spanish capital is popularly known as the "City of Cats," of which if a census were taken there must be 100,000, or more. Señor Torrijo, the feeder of the Madrid felines, does this as an ex officio labor of love for he is treasurer of the Madrid Association for the Protection of Cats, known as "The Lost Cat."

Pigeon and Cat Feeding a Joy

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Hampers, in the form of huge three-tiered wicker trays, were used this year in enormous numbers for the purpose of Christmas greetings, of a very practical kind. Filled with every sort of "Delicatessen," sweetmeats and all other good things at the table, and embellished with paper flowers and tinsel, often adorned with expensive pieces of china, they are delivered on Christmas Eve to the fortunate recipients. Many of these are government officials, or business men to whom the givers are beholden for orders. It is the traditional way of giving thanks for past favors, or indicating a sense of favors to come. One of the most generous collections of presents received by a certain highly placed official managing a large public company, who has the giving of important orders, was this year treated in a very unconventional way. To the surprise of those concerned, he sent every one of the presents back to the grateful donors. As the company is a very big concern, all departments of which are addicted to the Christmas-gift habit, the force of example suggests a puzzling situation for next year. To give or not to give, is what business agents are asking.

To Give or Not to Give—Hampers